



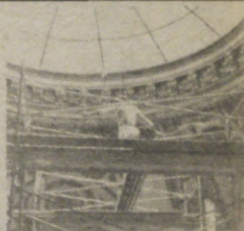
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## DEVELOPMENT EFFORT: NEW FUNDS, NEW PLANS

Newark's Housing and Community Development program is opening its second act with the same basic action, but some new players and some new scenes.

The Mayor's Policy and

Development Office (MPDO) expects to receive \$20.6 million from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for a wide range of activities — most of them extensions or expansions

of existing projects.

The first year of the program — which brought together urban renewal, Model Cities and other federal development efforts — officially ended March 28. A total of \$19.5 million had been received for the first stage of the three-year plan.

Preserving or rebuilding selected sections of the city will continue to be top priorities, and three new areas will receive attention this year. In addition, the federal funds will be used for the first time in Newark on crime prevention and housing code enforcement. This will permit the rehiring of some laid-off policemen — but not as

many as the City Council wanted.

The program package was held up for a month by the Council, which did obtain a big step-up in two highly visible activities — tree trimming and street lighting — and assurances from the city administration that funds will be sought for certain projects that aren't yet aided by MPDO.

A number of churches and community groups had appealed for help to fix up buildings or operate programs, but most were turned down because they didn't fit federal guidelines or MPDO priorities.

David S. Dennison, executive

director of MPDO, explains that "most of the grant is a continuation of first-year spending. This is a three-year program that will not change too much from year to year." He also emphasizes repeatedly that the program must concentrate on physical redevelopment, rather than social services; it will prepare sites for construction, but will not include funds for new housing. Money for housing must come from a separate federal program that has barely gotten off the ground anywhere yet.

The program application calls for beginning of land purchases

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## The Joy of Sax



When it was time for a saxophone solo at a recent party at the Terrace Room, who better to do the honors than His Honor? Mayor Gibson, who played with dance bands in his younger days, showed his prowess with the horn for an appreciative crowd.

PHOTO BY LEON BOLDEN

## City Trying to Speed Demolition Bulldozer

BY C. ALAN SIMMS

There are 2,212 vacant and/or abandoned buildings in Newark. Many are rat-infested firetraps that are a lure for adventurous children and derelicts looking for shelter. More than 900 fires have been reported in these structures, often two, three, and four times at one address.

The city has the responsibility to inspect, condemn, and remove any buildings that present a clear and definite hazard to community residents. However, the bureaucratic process by which this is accomplished is not only confusing, but often painstakingly slow.

What's more, reports indicate some demolition work is not being completed by contractors within the agreed times, and some buildings have simply gone ignored until months after they were supposed to be torn down. Other complaints maintain that contractors aren't removing demolition debris, or providing adequate safety barriers around demolition sites.

On the public side, the city has had problems keeping records of how much money is available for demolition contracts, and how a particular job is to be paid. In addition the entire demolition procedure involves as many as six city divisions. The Health, Fire, Law, and Finance departments, the Purchasing Division and the Assistant Business Administrator's Office each contributes its share of paperwork, budgets, and manpower to a system that has

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## City's Minority Hiring Lags; Poco Empleo de Hispanos

The complexion and the accent of the City of Newark's work force are changing gradually — but they still do not reflect the city's population.

A new analysis by the Newark Human Rights Commission shows 36.3 per cent of the city's 6665 employees are Black, and 3.5 per cent are Hispanic. The figures represent only modest increases since the last survey, in 1973.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson says he is "disturbed" at the findings, and comments: "The problem facing the city in striking a racial balance in a depressed economy, and while the city is laying off employees, approaches being

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El Alcalde de Newark, Kenneth A. Gibson, declara estar "perturbado" con los resultados del análisis de la composición étnica-racial de los empleados municipales. Los resultados, fueron dados a conocer por la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, que condujo el estudio para la Oficina de Oportunidades Equitativas de Empleo.

En porcentajes aproximados, un 74.9% de la empleomanía municipal es masculina y un 25.1%, femenino. En esta ciudad, cuya población negra alcanza un 60%, aproximadamente, 36.3% de los empleados municipales son negros y un 60.2% son blancos. La diferencia de 3.5% es

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## MORE BUDGET BLUES

### State Feels Squeeze... ... and So Does City

"The Budget Message I deliver today is unprecedented, both in form and content, in the history of New Jersey."

—Governor Brendan Byrne, Feb. 3, 1976

By JANICE NEWMAN

These words amount to an understatement when looking at the effects of the proposed cuts to the New Jersey State Budget for 1976-77, especially the overall impact on minority and poor people. Community groups have been organizing in recent weeks in an attempt to convince the State Legislature to restore cuts for vital social services.

News articles have touched on effects of the cuts in the varied departments. Here is a synopsis of what the situation will be if the present budget cuts are allowed to stand:

It should be noted that even if a state income tax is imposed — one that has been labeled by observers as the least graduated tax in the country — it will not affect the cuts, but instead will be used to fund the Thorough and Efficient Education Law, reduce property taxes, and provide aid to municipalities.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE: The newly established state affirmative action program will be dismantled. The cut funds were earmarked for direct services to minorities and

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Without question, this has been the most difficult budget I have had to prepare.

—Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, Jan. 15, 1976

The saga of Newark's 1976 budget is almost a rerun of last year — but the agonies aren't easier because they've become familiar.

Once again, the city has had to lay off workers and curtail services. And taxpayers face a rise in the rate when City Council adopts its trimmed version of Mayor Gibson's budget in early April.

Last year there were 527 layoffs. This year there have been 478 at latest count — which means more than 1,000 city workers have lost their jobs. One of every six workers who were on the city payroll in early 1975 is no longer there.

Last year the tax rate climbed \$1.34 to a record \$9.94 per \$100. This year it's going up again, although probably not in such a giant step. But the owner of a house assessed at \$20,000 will pay more than \$2,000 a year in taxes.

There are some new factors this year — both good and bad. Some of the laid-off workers, including police and fire officers, are being rehired through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), or other federal programs.

On the other hand, state aid to the city has been slashed by about \$5.7 million a year, and it's unclear if or when state tax reform will benefit the

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## La Casa Es Su Casa



Estos jóvenes moldean vasijas en el taller de alfarería de la Casa de Don Pedro, un centro comunal para jóvenes Puertorriqueños, que ayuda a moldear sus futuros. Este artículo por Raul Dávila y otras fotografías aparecen en la página 3. FOTO POR ROBERTA PFEIFER



## This Team Is Tops



Barringer High School Football Team Day is proclaimed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson to team co-captains Reginald Ashford (left) and Cedric Shaw, and coach Frank Verducci. Barringer squad, with a 9-1 season, was first Newark team to win a state championship in 50 years. Gibson called the young players "Newark's own kings of football."

PHOTO BY ROBERTA PFEIFER

## Gibson, Harris, Walls Outline Views For Chamber's Leadership Trainees

A group of up-and-coming Newark business executives have gotten first-hand reports on the city from its top officials.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, City Council President Earl Harris and Business Administrator William H. Walls spoke at the closing sessions of "Leadership Newark," a training seminar sponsored by the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce.

A total of 19 executives took part in the 12-week program, designed to equip them for active involvement in local affairs. They also heard from experts in education, housing, law enforcement, employment, transportation and health.

Gibson and Harris, who both spoke at the final session, explained the city's fiscal headaches to the businessmen and women. "We're kind of fighting a losing battle," said the Mayor, noting that taxes increase even as services

decrease.

The Mayor noted business has helped reorganize the Board of Education, and the city's computer system. But it's hard, he added, to attract top talent to low-paying jobs. "I run a \$250 million corporation," said the Mayor, "and I'm probably the lowest paid executive at that level in the country."

Asked about the city's image, Gibson said crime and racial problems have been blown out of proportion. Crime is rising more rapidly in the suburbs than in the city, he commented, "but how do you get people to understand this?"

Harris used the opportunity to criticize the administration's handling of the Housing and Community Development program. He also charged there is "absolute chaos" in Board of Education operations, and observed: "None of those at the table from business would retain their jobs if they performed in the same way as some employees at the Board of

The Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee has hired its first employee, opened a downtown office, and given an award to the Newark Construction Trades Training Center.

Ms. Margaret Manhardt has been named administrator, according to Don Dust, chairman of the volunteer committee. Ms. Manhardt is working in the committee's new office at 10 Bank St.

"Ms. Manhardt becomes the first paid preservation professional the city has ever had," Dust said. Ms. Manhardt's salary will be paid with funds received from foundations.

The office, on the fifth floor

Education."

Asked about past disorders at City Council meetings, the President said a hard line has worked. "No one came in there and ranted and raved, and survived," he asserted. "Amiri Baraka can testify to that. Today you can feel safe at the Council, and address yourself to the issues."

Walls, who spoke at the second-last session, told the businessmen that merger of municipal governments might produce efficiencies, but would probably be opposed by smaller communities. "We all have the idea of holding on to our particular turf," said Walls, "but that turf will become a quagmire, and we will sink slowly and slowly."

The business administrator also suggested that the quality of business is crucial to the city's future. "Great cities have developed because of commerce and enterprise, and not because they had great governments," he said.

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## HISTORIC HAPPENINGS

### Landmarks Group Opens Office, Salutes Trainees



MARGARET MANHARDT

of the Fidelity Union Trust Co. building, will be open initially on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Ms. Manhardt, a Mount Tabor resident, is a graduate of Southwest Missouri State University, where she majored in sociology, and holds a master's degree in urban planning from Rutgers University.

The Newark Construction Trades Training Center has received an award for its contributions to the preservation of historic landmarks. The plaque was presented by the Landmarks Committee at its second annual awards ceremony at the

Ballantine Mansion of the Newark Museum.

Dust said the center was honored for its continuing assistance in the rehabilitation of Newark's oldest building, the 1710 Plume House.

Instructors and trainees from the center have helped replace a storm-damaged front cornice and a crumbling chimney on the house, which serves as the rectory of the House of Prayer Episcopal Church.

In addition, the center has agreed to provide the labor for an extensive restoration of the exterior of the house. The New Jersey Bicentennial Commission has granted \$7,644 to the landmarks committee to purchase materials for the project.

The training center, established in 1972, has prepared some 750 trainees and journeymen — most of them from minority groups — for work at 24 construction sites in the Newark area. The center, now located at 370 Orange St., was set up in conjunction with the construction of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry.

## Back to the Ice Age



Tons of water from firemen's hoses and subfreezing temperatures turned the burned-out McGregor Building into a thing of grotesque beauty. Fire Jan. 24 destroyed the commercial structure at Broad and Lafayette streets, and all the ice took several weeks to melt. Building is being demolished by city.

PHOTO BY AL JEFFRIES

## FIRES DECREASE BUT ALARMS INCREASE

Fewer fires but more alarms. That's the gist of the 1975 report from the Newark Fire Department.

The total number of fires in Newark last year was 6,341 — a significant drop from the 7,014 fires in 1974.

But the number of alarms was up, from 17,393 to 17,681. This reflected a sharp increase in false alarms — which were more than 1,000 greater than in the previous year.

Last year false alarms accounted for more than one-third of all fire alarms in Newark — the highest percentage in three years. The vast majority of the false alarms were turned in at

street boxes.

In a further breakdown of its figures for the year, the Fire Department shows that there was actually an increase in building fires, but a decrease in other blazes.

The grimest figure in the report is for fire deaths, which climbed from 21 in 1974 to 33 last year. However, this is still below the death tolls for 1972 and 1973.

On the other hand, there was a noticeable decrease in major fires last year — those requiring more than one alarm to summon extra firefighters and equipment. All the figures were compiled by the department's arson squad.

## BLACK ARTISTS EXHIBIT WORK

Works by 20 Black artists, most of them from Newark, have been featured in recent exhibits at Rutgers Newark and Jersey City State College.

The exhibit of 30 works was arranged by the New Jersey chapter of the National Conference of Artists. The chapter is headed by Benjamin Jones of 15 Goldsmith Ave., an art instructor at Jersey City State whose works have received wide recognition.

The Rutgers exhibit was held in the Paul Robeson Campus Center as a memorial to the late singer and civil rights activist. At Jersey City State, the exhibit was held in conjunction with a conference.

Jones, who has spoken at several Newark high schools, said his organization wants to bring Black artists and students together to encourage interest in arts and in artistic careers.

## They're Young at Art



Some of works to be featured in the Newark Youth Art Exhibition from April 27 to May 14 are displayed to city officials by the young artists. From left: Warren Ellis, Vailsburg High School; Deputy Mayor Ramon Anesnes; Alice Fay, Vailsburg; Rodney Pate, Arts High; Deputy Mayor Carmen Biase, and Robert Suglaski, Vailsburg. Exhibit, co-sponsored by Newark Board of Education and N.J. College of Medicine and Dentistry, will be shown at college's library, 12th Avenue near Bergen Street.

## BACK ON THE CORNER

### School Crossing Guards Rehired

More than a month of waiting and wondering was all but over for 115 anxious Newark school crossing guards. Five weeks earlier they had been laid off in a budgetary squeeze in the Police Department, but a decision to rehire them had been reached through the city office of Manpower under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program.

Known by school children all over the city, the ladies in blue were seated in the orientation room of the manpower agency at 1 Lincoln Ave. They would be rehired temporarily under CETA, at full pay, for the remainder of this school year, and be picked up budgetarily by the Board of Education in July.

"I'm happy to be going back

to work," said Ann Bezak, chief shop steward of the crossing guards. She expressed thanks to the concerned parents and schools who petitioned to bring them back. School Guard Eleanor Dutch paraphrased much of the group's sentiments: "I'm very happy to go back to see the kids."

Moses Neal, business representative for Teamster Local 945, who carried a large part of the fight to rehire the guards, said: "A lot of petitions were signed by citizens who were interested in their children going back and forth to school. We stormed the Mayor's Office with these petitions and he worked along with us to restore these women back to their jobs." He added that after July 1 the school guards will be carried at their full salaries by the Board of Education.

## UCC HAS YOUNG IDEAS

Young people! Need help in planning a career, or filling out applications for scholarships? Then check out the United Community Corp. Youth Development Institute.

The institute, with a staff of seven, is now in operation at 31 Fulton St., between Broad Street and McCarter Highway. Appointments can be made by calling 624-8772.

Set up as part of the city's antipoverty program, the UCC institute serves young people from 14 to 25. It is developing an information resource center, and has begun a series of seminars on different careers.



# LA CASA ES SU CASA

Agencia Hispana Rinde Servicios a Sus Jovenes

Por RAUL DAVILA

Llega el mediodía y la Casa comienza a cobrar vida a la llegada de los muchachos. Unos llegan a alzar pesas, otros a cooperar con la pintura del lugar, aquellos a las mesas de juegos... o solo para charlar o bailar en el salón de recreos. Ya de tres a cuatro de la tarde el lugar parece una colmena. — Ramón Rivera mira con satisfacción alrededor. Después de todo, este sueño no se ha hecho realidad tan fácilmente. Ganarse a esta juventud y probarles que el lugar es de ellos le ha costado muchos dolores de cabeza. Encima de eso, probarle a las agencias fundadoras el valor del proyecto y conseguir los fondos necesarios para correrlo es una proposición de pesadilla.

Estamos en la Casa, La Casa de Don Pedro, la Casa de los muchachos Puertorriqueños e Hispanos del Barrio Norte de Newark. El edificio es viejo... inmenso. En una ocasión pertenecía a una fábrica. Su antigua construcción de ladrillos había quedado abandonada a las inclemencias del tiempo. Sin embargo, desde hace poco más de un año, ha comenzado a rejuvenecer bajo las manos de



los muchachos de los alrededores.

Mientras sigo a Ramón Rivera, observo a alguien pintando uno de los salones. Más adelante, un grupo de jóvenes coloca una carpeta en el piso de uno de los salones de clases. Pasamos del área de recreo al taller de artesanías, donde un grupo de muchachos construye una mesa de trabajo que servirá de base para el torno de alfarería.

R.R. "Como podrás apreciar, carecemos de muchísimas facilidades y equipo. Los



mismos muchachos construyen lo que necesitamos".

R.D. "Y, todo el mundo coopera?"

R.R. "El que viene aquí, sabe que debe contribuir de lleno al proyecto, si quiere compartir del éxito que podemos tener. Aquí, todo el que viene trabaja. No necesitamos al que no quiere cooperar".

R.D. "Y cómo los atraes al proyecto? Estos no son muchachos que se dejan convencer fácilmente. Están curtiditos por los problemas y necesidades que la vida del



Ramón Rivera, fundador y director de la Casa de Don Pedro, localizada en el 80-82 de la Calle Webster, discute el programa de actividades con algunos de los jóvenes que reciben servicio en el Centro. Las otras fotos que acompañan este artículo, muestran varias actividades en La Casa.

PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER

Ramón Rivera, founder and director of La Casa de Don Pedro, at 80 Webster St., discusses programs with some of the young people served by the center. Other pictures with this article show various activities at La Casa. An article in English on this organization will appear in the next INFORMATION.

arrabal les impone, y por lo general desconfían de todos".

Ramón me mira, sonríe y me dice: "¿Y tú crees que me fué fácil al principio? La idea de la Casa de Don Pedro surgió hace tres años de esa misma comunidad, pero no alcanzó ímpetu hasta después de los disturbios del fin de semana del Día del Trabajo del 74. Sucedieron tantos incidentes de vandalismo, en que nuestra juventud se vió inmiscuida, que comprendí que ya era tiempo de que se hiciera algo para poder comunicarse con ellos.

R.R. "Yo recuerdo que cuando me criaba en Nueva York, mi vecindario era igual. Pero, tuve la ventaja de que existían algunos proyectos para niños, en los cuales me podía envolver.

Mi mamá, no tenía que preocuparse pensando que yo iba a estar en la calle haciendo pocas verguenzas, o enviándome. Sabía que yo tenía un lugar donde me mantenían ocupado, entretenido y contento. Sin embargo, una vez adolescente, me di cuenta que no habían proyectos parecidos a ayudar al adolescente mayor de 16 años. Entonces me vi expuesto de lleno a los elementos de corrupción juvenil. No tenía otra salida que unirme a las actividades de los muchachos de mi propia edad, y como muchos me dejé llevar por la corriente. Gracias a Dios, desperté a tiempo.

"Por eso, después de los

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## CITY BANKING ON WHIGHAM

Early Struggle to Survive Led to Business Successes

By TOM SKINNER

Charles Whigham, the 56-year-old president of Newark's City National Bank, never dreamt it would be this way. Yet his success story as one of the city's most prominent black businessmen is the classic example attesting to the reality of the Great American Dream.

To be sure, he's come a long way from the depression years of 1931-35, when his family was on relief in Newark.

"I came up in the Central Ward," he says, "and my mother had to really struggle to raise us. There were three boys and my parents separated when we were young. But she taught us one important thing that I never forgot: Never be too lazy to learn some things and never be too lazy to do some things."

Heeding the wisdom of her advice, Whigham has made it to the top not only in the financial community, but also as one of Newark's leading morticians. As a youngster, however, he always wanted to study medicine.

"My real ambition was to be a doctor," he says, "but I finally realized that was out of the question, since there was no money to go to college because times were so hard when I was growing up."

But Whigham, a native of Sparta, Georgia, who came to Newark at the age of six, has



always been resourceful and ambitious.

"I first learned about the business world at a very young age when I had to do a lot of odd jobs to help the family to survive. I used to deliver things for a black pharmacist named Kellar in the Central Ward, and he taught me the business from the ground up. Then I met Dr. Walter T. Darden, whom I came to admire as a great black man and one of the greatest inspirations in my life."

After completing a seven-year apprenticeship in 1940 at the James E. Churchman Sr. Funeral Home, Whigham and his older brother Albert

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## School and Shopping Center Will Share Ivy Haven's Site

The old Ivy Haven site in Vailsburg may soon have a new lease on life — two of them, in fact.

The city and the Board of Education are drawing plans to divide the 14-acre tract on the Maplewood line and use part for a new high school, and part for a shopping center.

The site, which is in the city's westernmost corner, is still occupied by the abandoned Ivy Haven Nursing Home, which closed in 1973.

No timetable has been drawn yet for the school, which would be built to relieve crowding at Vailsburg High. But city officials hope part of the tract can be leased this year to a developer for a small shopping center.

The city's intentions were spelled out by Mayor Kenneth

A. Gibson in a letter to the Committee for a New Vailsburg High School. The group has campaigned for the entire 14 acres as a campus, but the Mayor wrote:

"After a careful, and almost tormenting analysis, by the directors of the various city planning and development-related agencies, we have reluctantly concluded that the current fiscal plight of Newark mandates that the 14-acre Ivy Haven site be designed to incorporate both a new first-class high school and small-scale commercial ratable."

"The development of a new educational facility still remains, of course, our collective and salient objective," the Mayor said. And he assured the committee that the portion

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## CITY GETS INTO SPIRIT OF '76

It only happens every 200 years, so this year's Bicentennial celebration has to be something to remember for a long time.

And the Newark Bicentennial Commission, gearing up after a belated start, hopes to mark the 200th birthday of United States independence with some memorable events and activities.

The 20-member commission in recent months has hired a director and two assistants, opened a headquarters in the old Military Park Hotel at 20 Park Place, and begun work on a score of projects.

Some of the red-white-and-blue trappings are already appearing around the city — bumper stickers, lapel buttons, decals and tee shirts. The commission's new float made its debut in the St. Patrick's Day parade, and will appear at all other major parades in Newark this year.

Most of the promotional material stresses that Newark has been "31 Decades an American City" — founded in 1666, a full 110 years before the American Revolution.

And most of the commission's efforts are focusing on a giant celebration in late November. This will, it is hoped, bring together all the ethnic groups which have held individual celebrations earlier in the year. It will

also mark the 200th anniversary of the passage of George Washington and his army through Newark.

"Before the year is over, we hope to involve every single person in our city," says Charles Cummings, chairman of the commission. A Newark Bicentennial Association and several subcommittees have already been established so interested citizens can help plan and run the activities.

In addition to the November observance, planned activities include a history fair for junior and senior high school students; publication of guides and maps; a spruce-up of landmarks, parks and monuments; a visit to Newark by the "Freedom Train," whose nationwide tour is sponsored by Prudential Insurance Co.; essay and public speaking contests for young people, and participation in all ethnic festivities this year.

In charge of all the plans is George W. Conover, a former Pan American World Airways official, who was hired by the commission as executive director in December. At the same time, the commission chose two assistant directors, Judy Giarraputo and Irene Robinson.

In their third-floor offices at 20 Park Place, the staff has been busy selling license plates, tee shirts and

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## Newark Tee Party



One of Newark's new Bicentennial tee shirts is exhibited by George Conover, executive director of Newark Bicentennial Commission, with assistant directors, Judy Giarraputo (left) and Irene Robinson. Shirts, with city's Bicentennial logo, are sold at commission headquarters, 20 Park Place. PHOTO BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



## Apples for the Teachers



Winners of the "Favorite Teacher" contest sponsored by Symphony Hall receive congratulations from Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson. From left are Juanita Young, Gladys Little,

Nancy Smith, Theodore Burns, Loni Paige and Emogene Jordan. They were nominated by letters from students.

PHOTO BY ROBERTA PFEIFER

## You Said It!

Compiled by KATHLEEN SUAREZ  
with photos by ROBERTA PFEIFER



State officials are planning a study to find out how the Transport of New Jersey strike is affecting bus and subway riders. We already know some people who'd be glad to tell them a few things.

For this issue our inquiring reporter, Kitty Suarez, went up and down Broad Street and asked:

**IS THE BUS STRIKE AFFECTING YOU? DO YOU THINK THE DRIVERS ARE JUSTIFIED IN STRIKING? ARE YOU WILLING TO PAY HIGHER FARES IN ORDER TO GET THE BUSES BACK?**

Kitty got quite an earful of comments and concerns, as these answers show:



ICKNER



POLITE

**ROBERTA ICKNER**  
21 Newark St.

I think the bus strike is terrible because us poor people have to depend on transportation. Now I'm walking; I walked all the way from Broad and Market down here. I'm lucky. I got a lift down here. No, I don't think they should raise the prices because as it is we pay enough for one zone. If they do raise the prices I have no alternative but to pay, right?

**CLARENCE POLITE**  
52 Ridgewood Ave.

I have to catch a cab in the morning and it costs me. I think it's a very dumb idea for what they are doing. Business has picked up. I see more cars coming in than what was coming in, because they have to catch rides down here to come to work, and things like that. If they raise the rates, I'll walk.



SAKAREWSKI



ANDEEL

**GERRY SAKAREWSKI**  
114 Ferguson St.

Not really hurting me, because I walk to school, and think it gets people out to walk more and see more. A lot of people don't have to take buses and they do because they are lazy. But as far as the busing industry, it's trying to take things away from the workers, as I understand it, and I would go out on strike too, so I support them.

**MARK ANDEEL**  
25 Halsey St.

The bus strike has affected me in that I have to travel longer distances. I have to use cabs and also a train to go to different addresses for the



GLOVER



REYNOLDS

**VICTOR GLOVER**  
5 Pomona Ave.

It really hasn't affected me because I drive. However, in driving I see numerous people who are affected, and I think it's a shame. It's ridiculous that this day and age they haven't resolved such problems as required transportation to people to and from work or any other trips they may have to take throughout the city. Traffic is terrible without the buses.

**REGINA REYNOLDS**  
16 Sheffield Drive

It stops me from going to school. I have to walk to work and be to work late every day. In the morning I get there at 10. If they raise the prices, I'll walk - I'm walking now anyway. The services on the buses are not that good, the bus is uncomfortable, I worry about someone throwing something to you and everything. Today I was on the bus, man, it was terrible. I'm taking a chance now waiting for it. I hope my cake doesn't get squashed.



BARRETT



SILVA

**MARGARET BARRETT**  
830 Bergen St.

Terrible. I have to walk from Bergen Street to Clinton Avenue and wait on No. 16 independent bus. I work in Caldwell. Then I have to go to Penn Station and catch 144. That takes over an hour to get to my job, and that's very complicated. Before it took about 25 minutes. I'm not getting any younger, I'm getting older, and all this walking is not too good for me.

**TITA SILVA**  
38 Kormorn St.

A lot. Well, to get down here to City Hall especially or to go shopping, you've got to walk down here. If you don't have a car and as a student, you know, to go any place at all it really hurts a lot. Raising the prices is not a good idea at all; nobody wants the prices raised.

## EIGHT WOMEN & ONE MAN

### Will Serve on New Committee to Battle Sex Bias

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson has appointed eight women and one man to the Committee on the Status of Women. Part of their responsibilities will be to work with the Human Rights Commission in halting prejudice against women of all races in both the public and private sectors.

Key concerns of the committee will be equal employment opportunity for women; equal pay for equal work; unhampered, upward mobility on jobs without consideration for sex; and elimination of personal abuse of women while performing their jobs. Out of nearly 100 applications and recommendations, Gibson appointed the following people, subject to City Council approval:

Ms. Ana Teresa Berrios, Ms. Domitilia Maria Dos Santos and Mrs. Larrie W. Stalks - all nominated for three-year terms; Ms. Susan J. Barone, Mrs. Hope Jackson and Ms. Ruth McClain - nominated for two-year terms; Mr. Leonard Chavis, Ms. Carole Graves, and Mrs. Jean Palumbo - terms of one year.

"There were many more

people on the list who were qualified to serve on the committee, but the administration believes the ones who were selected to be representative of those who expressed an interest in the community," Gibson said.

Ms. Berrios, born in Puerto Rico, is a bilingual coordinator at McKinley School. Ms. Dos Santos was born in Portugal, and has worked as a field representative and counselor for the Summer Program for

Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY) in Newark. Mrs. Stalks is the former director of Health and Welfare for the City, and now serves as register of Essex County.

Ms. Barone, a graduate of Seton Hall Law School, is currently in private practice with a law firm in Orange. Mrs. Jackson, active with several community organizations, is presently employed by the Consumer Action program. Ms.

Continued on page 21

## 173 Apartments Get \$4 Million Rebuilding

Ribbon-cutting ceremonies were held recently for 173 units of family housing within two apartment complexes, rehabilitated at a cost of \$4 million by the Newark Housing Development & Rehabilitation Corp. (HDFC) under its "Project Rehab" program.

Commenting on the opening, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson said: "These projects are good examples of our growing determination to save sound and attractive buildings, which can provide needed housing for many years to come. These projects also demonstrate the growing ability of HDFC to breathe new life into some of our older neighborhoods."

The ceremonies were held Feb. 24 the High City rehab project, a 112-unit structure at 730-744 High St. (corner of Spruce St.), and Center City

Housing 9A project, a 61-unit structure at 18-28 W. Kinney St.

Both projects were developed by the Aspen Group, Inc., a Newark-based firm; mortgaged by the First National State Bank of New Jersey, and insured under Section 236 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, which provides interest subsidy payments.

The Aspen Group is also rehabilitating 65 units of family housing in the South Broad Street/Lincoln Park area. This project involves an estimated total development cost of \$1,304,910, and involves up to three-bedroom apartments. The High City and Center City developments have cost \$2.7 and \$1.3 million respectively.

Rents will vary somewhat, with one-bedroom units going for \$164; two bedrooms for \$194; and three bedrooms for \$213 at High City, compared to \$156 for one bedroom and \$184 for two bedrooms at Center City. Center City does not have larger apartments.

East Ward Councilman Henry Martinez noted that the rehabilitated structures have secured the payment of \$60,000 in back taxes to the city and will generate \$35,000 per year in taxes to the city, once they are occupied.

## Hail to the Heroes!



Two young men who saved two children from drowning in Branch Brook Park lake Feb. 16 receive a savings bond from Fire Department officials. From left are Chief Joseph Redden; Ricky McClain, Vincent White, and Fire Director John Cauffield. They also received citations from Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and Councilman Donald Tucker.

PHOTO BY JOSEPH MARINO

## The Children Are Waiting

Children who wait to be wanted - these are the children served by a free adoption agency which has recently opened an office in Essex County.

Spaulding for Children has opened a branch at 76 N. Clinton St., East Orange, as part of its efforts to find permanent homes for children now in foster homes or institutions. The emphasis of the Essex office will be on placement of Black and Hispanic youngsters.

The agency is looking for prospective parents throughout the Newark area. There is no fee, and requirements are minimal. No special housing or minimum income is needed. Single adults can adopt children through Spaulding, too. For information, call 678-4975 or 233-2282.



# WHEELER'S BIG JOB IS JOBS

## Newark Manpower Chief Knows the Meaning of Work

By TOM SKINNER

Harry Wheeler, the 54-year-old director of the city's Manpower Program, seems in a perpetual race with time. He attacks his workload six days a week like a man possessed.

"If you don't utilize every minute of your time fully," he says, "it will overwhelm you. In this business, I don't have time for subtleties because the enemy is time."

Wheeler, by his own admission, is a political animal who recognizes self-preservation as the first law — considering the nature of politics. But that's not altogether where he's coming from. He is essentially an angry man whose profound sense of blackness commits him to a particular frame of reference. Determined and resolute, he disdains all efforts to divert from his mission.

"One of my great concerns today," he says, "is the fact that we pay an awful price for integration. Most black people are now so caught up in being accepted by the guy next door, particularly if he's white, that I'm afraid that we're losing our own identity. It's eroding away. If that ever took place fully, that would be a crime."

Given the manifold problems afflicting Newark, one of the nation's most glaring examples of urban decay, Wheeler's job becomes increasingly complex.

"I don't see my job as being frustrating," he says. "I

see it as a challenge."

Apparently Wheeler subscribes to the ancient Chinese truism: "In every crisis there is a challenge."

The city's manpower director is critical of the overall system, though he administers the largest single departmental budget allocated by the local administration, in excess of \$34 million a year.

"It is a known fact," Wheeler said, "that the federal government, by its failure to provide appropriate funds, has forced us into a band-aid approach to healing the economic wounds of this city."

Although he sees the government making "at least a half-step in the right direction," Wheeler stresses the need for a much broader effort.

"When the private business, commerce, and financial sector is unable to provide the wherewithal needed to supply every able-bodied American with a job, especially if he or she wants one," he says, "then it becomes the responsibility of government to assure that basic human right."

Alluding to a recent speech by top Presidential economic adviser Alan Greenspan, Wheeler raises the questions: "Why are those who can least afford it being saddled with an additional tax burden? Is it because the current Federal administration knows politically that those people have no political akin to the big boys in Washington?"

He accuses Nixon and Ford of channeling federal



dollars to the segments of our society yielding the greatest voting strength to their political positions. Meanwhile, the poor and needy get shortchanged.

"Take manpower," he explains. "There are counties involved. It started out first with the state and then the cities. Now you have counties included, which means the

Continued on page 20

## CITY SENDS HELP FOR GUATEMALA

Contributions totaling more than \$1,500 have been turned over by the City of Newark to CARE for emergency relief for victims of the recent earthquake in Guatemala.

The money was collected from city employees, community groups and private citizens during a 2½-week drive conducted by the Newark Public Information Office.

Checks and cash of \$1,209 were presented by William H. Walls, Newark business administrator, to Doris Forman, field representative for CARE. Additional contributions of \$300 arrived later.

The recent earthquakes left more than 22,000 dead, 75,000 injured and one million homeless in the small Central American nation. CARE (Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere) is one of several international organizations responding to the calamity.

The contributions included \$235 from private organizations, and \$71 from individuals. The bulk came from city employees.

Ms. Forman said CARE has raised more than \$2 million for its earthquake fund, and has sent more than \$7 million in food and building supplies to Guatemala.

She said the Guatemala government has placed CARE in charge of all relief operations in the Province of Chimaltenango, one of the areas devastated by the quakes. The agency's goals, she said, include the reconstruction of 2,500 homes before the rainy season begins in May.

Noting that a number of the contributions to the city drive were from Hispanic organizations or individuals, Ms. Forman said: "The response on the part of the Latin-American minority in



Doris Forman, field representative of CARE, presents Certificate of Appreciation to Newark Public Information Office for its Guatemala earthquake relief drive, which raised more than \$1,500. From left are Bernard Moore, city's communications director; Business Administrator William H. Walls, and Raul Davila, city's Spanish public information officer.

the tri-state area is absolutely overwhelming."

Donations from community organizations included \$100 from the Urban League of Essex County; \$60 from CURA (Community United for the Rehabilitation of Addicts); \$25 from the Fr. Vincent Montella Center of Italian Culture, and \$50 from Nuestra Senora de la Altagracia, a religious association of Dominicans.

Raul Davila, Spanish public information officer for the city, said contributions may still be sent directly to CARE — Guatemala Earthquake Fund, CARE Regional Office, 660 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

## CETA: ONLY HOPE FOR MANY JOBLESS

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Unemployment statistics from the Newark Office of Manpower cite approximately 35,000 persons currently out of work in the state's largest city. This figure represents 23 per cent of Newark's labor force and nearly doubles the state's jobless rate of 12.6 per cent.

The above figures differ from the federal standard, which puts New Jersey at 10.4 per cent and Newark at 18.7 per cent. Local officials explain that federal statistics are a reflection of the number of persons who've left the work force, without recognizing the great number of persons who are on public assistance or who've never joined the ranks of the employed at all.

Newark's job market was on the decline since before the "War on Poverty" days of the mid-60's, but the problem is partly disguised by well-publicized federal employment programs. Originally it was the multi-million-dollar Economic Opportunity and Model Cities programs that provided jobs and community service projects for the nation's poor. Newark alone received in excess of \$30 million over six years.

"PEP," the Public Employment Program supported by the Emergency

Employment Act (EEA) of 1971, was a \$9 million attempt to buffer the job market fall with municipal employment and training for a wide spectrum of unemployed persons.

To date approximately 7,000 persons have come through the PEP programs, which incidentally was succeeded by CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) in 1973 when EEA funding stopped. Now there are fewer than 2,000 people still hired under the federal manpower programs, PEP and CETA, in Newark. The rest have sought either private or Civil Service employment.

In an attempt to maintain a consistent effort to combat unemployment in the face of

Continued on page 20

## PROJECT COED - IS IT JUST TOO GOOD TO LAST?

### Kids Enjoy Occupational Center But State Wipes Out Its Budget

By JANICE NEWMAN

Everytime the government wants to make budget cuts, it aims its hatchet at social services. Yet one of the most important services is education, particularly in Newark where employers claim they can't get employable graduates from local high schools. The governor's latest cuts have COED centers in line for being scrapped.

COED — Center for Occupational Education Experimentation and Demonstration — was established and is funded by the state. In the mid-60s the state established COED for "the development of human resources capable of sustaining and contributing to our complex society." The ultra-modern, \$4.2 million COED building, located at 223 Broadway, opened in November, 1974.

COED, which presently has a student body of 550, recruits students from the 10th, 11th, and 12th grades of all Newark high schools, including Catholic and special alternative schools, based on their interest in

attending COED and their potential aptitude for career preparation. With parental approval, and a recommendation from their school counselor, students are identified and referred to COED by the Newark Board of Education.

The center is operating on a \$1.46 million budget and had requested \$1.8 million for fiscal 1976-77. If funds are not provided for the 1½-year-old center, it will close June 30.

In February, members of the citizen's advisory committee to

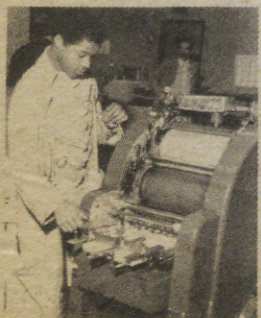


COED and parents of COED students met to discuss efforts to stop the closing. Mrs. Rose Tucker, chairwoman of the advisory committee, called for a petition and letter campaign to legislators to stop the closing. The advisory committee is made up of community leaders from the NAACP and the Urban League, members of the clergy, representatives from the N.J. Employment and Training Service, and industry representatives from New Jersey Bell Telephone Co., IBM and

the United Auto Workers, among others.

Vincent Russomanno, COED director, sees the closing of COED as devastating for the students. "We see for the first time an oasis in the education system in Newark, and the students are coming to this oasis. For the short time that we have been in operation, we have gained such positive reactions from the students, schools and parents."

Such positiveness is Continued on page 19



PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



# At New School, Learning Is a Science

## Counterpart of Arts High Is Growing, Stressing Technology for 175 Students

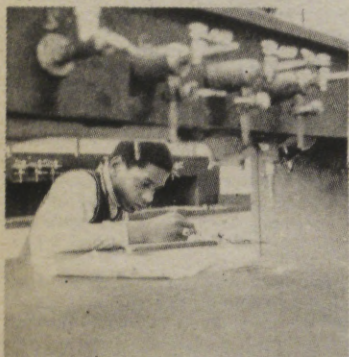
By C. ALAN SIMMS

If you haven't heard already, there is a new high school in town! Science High... a scientific alternative to Arts High School. The new school was created to address the serious shortage of science oriented minority students in this city of three major institutions of higher education offering programs in technical subjects.

Housed in the former Rutgers-Newark science building at 40 Rector St. in downtown Newark, the 125 freshmen and 50 sophomores, along with faculty and staff, are starting at square one and building a viable program of science education, and technology career guidance.

Morris Lerner, principal, says: "We offer a strong motivation in career orientation, as some students will not be able to go to college right away."

He explains that in recruiting eighth graders, the school sends job lists to parents showing all vocational opportunities requiring some degrees of



Michael Charles studies in lab.

science background. But Lerner declares emphatically that science high "is not a vocational school. We don't want to dead-end a student where he'll end up able to do just one thing, but rather offer a broad enough curriculum that the student will be able to change careers."

Commenting on the school's accent on science, Joanne Hand, a former Barringer High teacher now in Science High, explains: "I had to take a sophisticated text, and rewrite it to make it teachable to freshmen." She notes that standard science texts usually expect a lot of background knowledge on the part of the student, which is not the case with average graduates of urban elementary schools.

Much of the science material at Science High is passed out in mimeographed booklets called "units," which explain science class and experimental material in a manner more adaptable to urban students. The idea at Science High is to fit the curriculum to the student, rather than vice versa.

Students are not forced to compete with everyone else in the class, but complete assignments in the units at their own rate of learning. "The teacher moves around the room as more of a helper or guide than a talk-at-ter," adds Ms. Hand. "The course tells each student what they should be able to accomplish at the end of each unit, with self-testing and experiments built into the booklets."

Commenting on the ability of students to learn through the units, she says: "It does require inner discipline on the part of students, which can present a problem by giving an undisciplined student an opportunity to vent his problems." But she states: "It's amazing how the students enjoy the unit study."

Lerner notes that unit study is being developed for the history curriculum as



PHOTOS BY RON SIMMONS

Arthur Meola teaches math class.

well. The thrust is to "weave the impact of technology and science into history presentation."

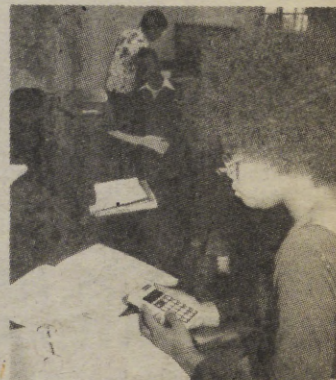
He remarks on the future establishment of a new course called environmental science to be taught in conjunction with local colleges and the N.J. Medical College. An aerospace program tied in with the Newark International Airport will also be based in Science High.

As for student reactions: Donald Graham, 14, of 212 Prince St. says: "You can't play. I have to ask a lot of questions because you can get mixed up."

Sophomore Carol Hellams, 15, of 665 So. 18th St. and formerly in SWAS (School Within A School) at Shabazz High says: "The units are better than books, because they put what you need in them." She adds, "I can tell what I've learned."

Brenda Sapp, 15, of 64 Broome St., another sophomore, who was in the pilot program last year, says: "There are not a lot of crowds to hang around with," and this leaves more time for study.

This is only the second semester that Science High has operated as an independent school within the Newark educational system. Last year's pilot



Troy Caldwell does calculations.

program operated out of Central High.

Educationally, the school needs time to develop its own curriculum, test out new ideas, and cultivate a student body comparable to the objectives which define the school. The motivation is there, however, and it would do well to watch Science High in the future. They may be giving us a lot to be proud of one day.

## City Salute to Brotherhood -- and to Sisterhood, Too!

The Newark Human Rights Commission has given Brotherhood Awards to 10 citizens -- and expressed hopes they may be the last to receive honors with that particular name.

After bestowing plaques on six men and four women for their services to the community, the Commission urged the National Conference of Christians and Jews to consider changing the name of Brotherhood Week "to include women."

The request was contained in a resolution adopted by the 15-member commission and directed to the NCCJ, which has sponsored Brotherhood Week for the last 40 years.

The Brotherhood Awards were presented to: Russell and Mollie Dawkins, founders of the South Side First Aid Squad;

Albert Visco, sporting goods dealer and youth worker;

Mrs. Irene Barnes, staff member of the Citizens' Advisory Board for Newark's

Community Development Program;

Arthur Rosa, a founder of the Congress of Portuguese-Speaking People;

John Albani, a volunteer fund-raiser for retarded children;

Mrs. Bennie Ward, special education teacher at John F. Kennedy School;

Detective Salvatore Veltri, a leader in veteran and youth activities;

Rev. Clarence Bleakney, former pastor of Roseville Baptist Church and chaplain of the Newark Fire Department, and

Ms. Genoveva Isona, a rehabilitation counselor and community activist.

All the recipients were present but Ms. Isona, who sent word that she had to keep appointments with clients at the N.J. Rehabilitation Commission.

Presentations were made by City Council President Earl Harris; Councilmen Jesse Allen, Michael Bottone, Anthony Carrino and Anthony Giuliano; Councilwoman Marie Villani; a representative of Councilman Henry Martinez, and Human Rights Commissioners Manuel Geraldo and Daniel Warnock. Mistress of ceremonies was Mrs. Marie Gonzalez of the Commission staff.

The resolution calling for a change of name was read to the audience of 100 by Mrs. Hope Jackson, vice chairwoman of the Human Rights Commission.

In its resolution, the Human Rights Commission said it is "dedicated to human rights and dignity for all people," and expressed concern that "the term 'brotherhood' literally excludes women." The Newark agency called on the NCCJ "to consider changing the name of their national observance to include women."

A spokeswoman for the commission said it had considered changing the title of the local ceremony, but wanted to conform to the national. The resolution does not suggest an alternative name, but possibilities mentioned by members of the commission include "Brotherhood and Sisterhood Week" or "Humanity Week."

The City Hall ceremony featured the presentation of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's Brotherhood Week Proclamation by Deputy Mayor Ramon Aneses to Daniel W. Blue Jr., executive director of the Commission. The keynote speaker was Pablo Rivera Alvarez, equal opportunity specialist for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.



RUSSEL DAWKINS



MOLLIE DAWKINS



ALBERT VISCO



IRENE BARNES



ARTHUR ROSA



JOHN ALBANI



BENNIE WARD



SALVATORE VELTRI



REV. C. BLEAKNEY

### One Last Look



Old First Methodist Church on Market Street near Mulberry is doomed to demolition. All but facade and tower had been torn down at time of picture. Church was built in 1851 as Central Methodist Church, and was abandoned after fire in 1973. It's first Newark building on National Register of Historic Places to be torn down.

## City Says: It's Cool to Pool

As part of its effort to meet federal clean air standards, the City of Newark is working closely with several major Newark employers and institutions to reduce the number of autos driven into the city each workday.

Under the N.J. Transportation Control Plan, employers who provide 400 or more parking spaces are required to encourage their employees to car-pool or switch to mass transit. Participating in the program are Prudential and Mutual Benefit Life Insurance companies, Essex County,

Rutgers University and the N.J. Institute of Technology.

These employers are using incentive programs to make car-pooling attractive. Prudential issues parking privileges only to car-pools. NJIT has lots which are reserved for car-poolers until a certain time each morning. Programs also include the distribution of transit routes and schedules.

The major thrust of the program is to insure that employers give at least equal incentive and promotion efforts to mass transit riders.



# Information

## EDITORIAL

### IN THE SUNSHINE

Have you heard about the Sunshine Law? Well, it doesn't have much to do with the weather, or with good cheer. But this new state law still might brighten our lives a bit, because it's designed to improve our understanding of our local government, and our involvement in it.

The Sunshine Law is formally known as the Open Public Meetings Act. It took effect in January. Basically, it requires public agencies — such as municipal councils, planning boards and various commissions — to conduct most of their business during regular public meetings. The public agencies must announce meetings in advance, and let the press and interested citizens sit in. Only for certain limited matters may a public agency still go into private sessions.

The basic idea seems worthwhile. After all, the people who pay a city's taxes, elect its officials, and use its services should be able to see how their officials perform, and how policies are made. Watergate, Vietnam and the CIA-FBI disclosures have made many of us rightly distrustful of authority. Therefore, government at all levels should be opening doors, unlocking files, and lighting up hidden recesses.

Will it really work? No one knows yet. But we think it's worth an honest try. This law may not be ideal, but it's clear *something* should be done to bring citizens and public officials closer together. The new law may impose some new chores on us in government, but we shouldn't complain; instead, we may need reminders that we work for you, and we can't treat your business as our private affair.

We hope many people will take advantage of this new law, and attend meetings of the Council and various boards. But we won't be discouraged if attendance remains generally small, and we won't feel the law is pointless because few people make use of it. Our rights as citizens are valid by themselves, whether or not we choose to use them, and we should defend them even if we don't seem to need them at this moment.

So we say: Let the sunshine in! It won't hurt us. And maybe this new law can help our government enjoy what the sun is supposed to provide — brightness, warmth and health.

### A LA LUZ DEL SOL

¿Ha oído usted hablar acerca de la Ley de la Luz del Sol? (Sunshine Law?) Bueno, realmente no tiene mucho que ver con el clima o con un buen estado de ánimo. Pero esta nueva ley estatal puede que alumbre nuestras vidas un poquito, porque está diseñada a mejorar nuestro entendimiento de lo que es el gobierno local y de lo que debe ser nuestro involucramiento en el mismo.

Esta ley se conocía anteriormente bajo el nombre de El Acta de Reuniones Públicas Abiertas. Se hizo efectiva en Enero de este año. Básicamente, requiere que todas las agencias públicas — tal como los concilios municipales, juntas de planificación y las comisiones — conduzcan la mayoría de sus asuntos durante reuniones públicas regulares. Las agencias públicas deben anunciar estas reuniones de antemano, y permitir que la prensa y los ciudadanos interesados asistan a ellas. Solo en ciertas áreas limitadas se permite a una agencia pública celebrar sesiones privadas.

La idea básica promete tener mucho valor. Después de todo las personas que pagan los impuestos municipales, eligen sus oficiales y hacen uso de sus servicios, tienen derecho a ver cómo se conducen estos oficiales y cómo se establecen las normas. La exposición pública de los asuntos "Watergate," Vietnam," y "CIA-FBI" han hecho que muchos de nosotros desconfiemos de las autoridades. Por lo tanto, los gobiernos, en todos los niveles, deben comenzar a abrir sus puertas y archivos, y arrojar un poco de luz en los recesos más escondidos. La Ley de la Luz del Sol, además de generar luz, ha comenzado a generar calor. Los críticos dicen que puede interferir con los procedimientos de orden público, puede descorazonar el uso de la expresión honrada, o estimular a mucha gente a asistir a conferencias, que antes se hacían en privado; y también puede acomodar a los pendencieros y a los que buscan el sensacionalismo, mejor que al ciudadano común. Los cínicos, claro está, dicen que todo esto es una farsa, y que las decisiones cruciales seguirán haciéndose a puerta cerrada.

Tenemos la esperanza de que muchas personas aprovechen esta nueva ley y asistan a las reuniones del Concilio Municipal y de las varias juntas y comisiones. Sin embargo, no nos descorazonaría ver que la asistencia continúe siendo generalmente pequeña, y tampoco pensaríamos que la ley va a dejar de tener una buena finalidad, por el hecho de que pocas personas hagan uso de ella. Nuestros derechos como ciudadanos de válidos de por sí, escojamos o no utilizarlos, y debemos defenderlos, aún cuando nos parezca que no hay necesidad de hacerlo por el momento.

Por eso decimos: ¡Que entre la luz del sol! No nos hará daño. Y tal vez esta nueva ley ayude a nuestro gobierno a gozar de lo que el sol está supuesto a proveer — luz, calor y salud.

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BEATS ME. IT HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH THE NEW SUNSHINE LAW!



Stan Winters

### Around Our Town

When the tall oak falls, the forest echoes to the crash. So with Newark and the wider world at the death of Paul Robeson. A giant of our age in gone, "Gone to Join the Mysterious Caravan," as a memorable newspaper cartoon by "Ding" Darling once noted at the death of Buffalo Bill.

Robeson was widely known, but his artistic gifts especially touched people in Newark and the New York area, where he gave many recitals and dramatic performances. Upon seeing his Othello on Broadway in the 1940s, audiences could feel that freedom of opportunity to display such talent was one of the ideals behind the U.S. war effort. In Berlin at the 1936 Olympic games, Adolf Hitler had snubbed gold medalist Jesse Owens; in New York during the struggle against Hitler's Germany, Paul Robeson was winning acclaim in the theater.

Around 1950 a mood of anti-Communist hysteria seized American politics, science, and culture. There was a "Red Scare" worse than the one of 1919-20 after World War I. Robeson had criticized white American oppression of blacks and praised his reception upon visiting the Soviet Union. He became a prime target for the Red headhunters.

In late January 1954 Robeson came to Newark to sing. His income was way down because officials, patriotic groups, and guardians of public morality denied him use of big auditoriums such as Madison Square Garden in New York and the civic center in Oakland, Calif. He had to perform in rented halls and black churches. His Newark recital was at Galilee Baptist Church, Clinton Avenue at Astor Street.

The late John B. Keenan was then Public Safety Director under the soon-to-be-replaced City Commission form of government. Police Chief Frederick Lacey ordered detachments of uniformed policemen to direct traffic and "keep order." Plainclothesmen from the "subversive squad" were sent inside the church. Their presence had not been requested by the pastor, by Robeson, or by the local sponsors of the concert. It seemed designed to intimidate people entering and record their names and faces. Many among the 1,500 who attended regarded the police presence as an insult, as if black people (and many whites who attended) could not assemble peacefully inside a house of worship.

Back then, longtime Newarkers will recall, police sometimes disrupted Sunday services in black churches to arrest suspects. Complaints of police mistreatment were numerous. After several incidents The Afro-American, then edited by Samuel Haynes, charged that contrary to official claims, "police brutality is not on the wane." Director Keenan replied in a newspaper advertisement, denying that he had "issued orders, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, that could be possibly construed as approval of police brutality or any conduct violating civil rights." Soon afterward the Mayor-Council form of government was installed. Blacks secured their first elected representative when Irvine Turner became councilman from the Central Ward.

Despite the existing tensions, Paul Robeson's song recital went off without incident. Hearers marveled at the way his deep bass filled the cavernous stone church, and how Lawrence Brown's piano provided a perfect foil to the singer's voice. Between numbers Robeson talked about his travels and troubles. He predicted that victories would come if people stayed united in their struggles for civil rights and civil liberties. And indeed, victories did appear a year later when Mrs. Rosa Parks began the Montgomery bus boycott that brought Martin Luther King, Jr., into national prominence.

Now Robeson is gone to join the mysterious caravan. His death reminds us of others of his generation, born around the beginning of this century, who have died recently but while alive made their marks in Newark. Among them are Judge John O. Bigelow, attorney, stalwart defender of the constitutional rights of teachers; John A. Brady, Newark employee for 59 years as policeman, city commissioner, and councilman; Walter Fenderson, venerable member of the NAACP; Maurice Friedman, scholar and teacher of languages, vice principal of South Side High School; Frank Grippo, member of that vanishing breed, the master shoe repairman; Frederick A. Groel, Prudential vice president, Rutgers law professor, political campaign strategist; Charles F. Jenkins, founder of the Newark Browns baseball team, veteran political worker; Alberta Lacey, civic booster, a founder of the National Council of Negro Women; Alene D. Lett, pioneer social worker, and Harold A. Lett, civil rights official and advocate; Gerardo Spatola, funeral director, tireless supporter of worthy causes.

Paul Robeson was in Newark for only one day; the others spent much of their lives here. All contributed to our town and showed that it is worth fighting for.

#### OUR COLUMNISTS

NATHAN HEARD is the author of the novels, "Howard Street" and "A Cold Fire Burning," and has been a singer, movie actor and college professor of English.

JAMES CUNDARI, a lawyer, is board chairman of the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center and vice chairman of the Newark Housing Authority.

MANUEL ROSA, a resident of the Ironbound, is an employee of the N.J. State Department of Health and a leader in Portuguese community activities.

STANLEY WINTERS, former Clinton Hill activist, teaches history at Newark College of Engineering and is on the advisory board of New Hope Development Corp.

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA is vice president for public relations of the Cuban-American Association of N.J. and a counselor for The N.J. Rehabilitation Commission.

HILDA HIDALGO is a longtime leader in Puerto Rican activities and chairman of the urban studies department of Livingston College of Rutgers University.

INFORMATION welcomes stories, photographs and letters, but reserves the right to edit material. All material should be submitted no later than the 15th of the month before publication. Opinions expressed in signed articles are not necessarily those of the Newark Public Information Office. INFORMATION cannot accept advertisements, but mail subscriptions are available free.



# Columnas Cubanas

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA



Muchos han sido los pueblos cuyas corrientes migratorias se han visto canalizadas por el imán del Norte, todas ellas buscando un futuro mejor en esta generosa y magnífica tierra. Nuestra venida en cambio ha obedecido a otras razones, que nos hacen comprender y valorar en toda su totalidad el significado de la gesta de 1776, porque el mismo sol de libertad que inspiró a aquellos que echaron los cimientos de esta democracia ejemplarizante, nos ha llevado a salir de nuestra patria en un exilio que parece no tener fin. La libertad es un don que se valora cuando se pierde y esta generosa nación americana está rebozante de ella. Por eso, tal vez esta atmósfera de libertad ha canalizado hacia estas tierras a la mayor parte del exilio cubano. Y aquí la cubanidad ha dado lo mejor de sí, para justificar plenamente su derecho de permanencia. Bajo la denominación de "cubanos" se agrupa una nacionalidad que ha hecho de su meta: *el trabajo, el esfuerzo honesto*, en el afán de volver a su patria bajo el sol de la libertad.

Coincidimos con el gran pueblo americano en defender la libertad y libre determinación. Hoy, muchos de nosotros nos hemos hecho ciudadanos norteamericanos, no como renegados de nuestro patrimonio, patria y tradiciones, sino con la aspiración de canalizar nuestro esfuerzo a través de las vías democráticas y del voto, algo, que sin dudas, nos ha convertido en una fuerza poderosa y justa en muchas áreas. Amamos la democracia y buscamos integrarnos a la de esta tierra, la hacemos de corazón, dando lo mejor de nosotros y nuestros corazones. Es pues 1776 una fecha muy importante para la comunidad cubana en el exilio. Con alegría nos unimos a los festejos de esta gran nación, y, a la vez, hacemos votos para que en un futuro no muy lejano, nuestra amada patria liberada se pueda unir al coro de naciones libres del mundo.

**SUPRESION DEL PROGRAMA BILINGUE.** En trenton se ha anunciado que se suprimirá el Programa Bilingue por razón de los cortes de presupuestos que se están llevando a cabo. Creemos que es una pérdida sensible para todos los grupos hispano parlantes, que ahora se verán privados de dar a sus hijos la educación que recibieron sus mayores. Al suprimir este programa, innumerables maestros latinos, que a base de inmensos sacrificios económicos y morales volvieron a las universidades americanas para obtener su certificación aquí, quedaran desempleados.

La educación bilingue no es un lujo sino una necesidad. Debemos prepararnos para lograr la reinstalación de este programa. Por su inmenso valor social, creemos que el Programa Bilingue es necesario y fundamental. De nuestra parte está el que el mismo no se pierda en el olvido.

## CUBANOS QUE TRIUNFAN

La señora Elina B. Larralde, joven y dinámica coordinadora de los servicios sociales del Centro de Salud de la Comunidad en North Bergen, adscripto al Christ Hospital. Además es profesora de Inglés como Segunda Lengua en el Morris Community College en Dover, N. J. Lléguele nuestro reconocimiento por la magnífica labor cumplida.

Con motivo de celebrarse la Semana Mariana, en todo el Estado Jardín se han desarrollado magníficos actos en honor al Procer. Debemos destacar, el cumplido por el Círculo de Cultura Panamericano que preside la Dra. Ernestina Bertot, la cual nos ofreció una magnífica velada artística en el Liceo Cubano de Union City. El acto que fue una demostración panamericanista, y la brillante conferencia del Dr. Gutierrez de la Solana, nos ofreció una presentación cabal del ideario panamericanista del Apostol.

All our columnists are free to express their personal opinions. Those opinions are not necessarily shared by officials of the City of Newark or the Public Information Office.

The migratory currents of many countries have been -through the years- channeled by the Northern Magnet of America. Hopeful people from all our globe come to this country seeking a better future.

We Cubans, however, have obeyed reasons of political exile; a fact that makes us value even more the meaning of the historical epic of 1776, whose 200th Anniversary is celebrated this year across the nation.

Liberty -and specifically political liberty- is a gift valued the most, after you lose it. That is why, spurred by the same spirit of liberty which inspired the founding fathers to build the base of this exemplary democracy, we have been driven to seek refuge here during seemingly endless exile.

We love democracy. We want to be integrated into this nation's democratic way of life. We agree with the American people when they stop at nothing to protect their rights to freedom and free will. If many of us Cubans have become American citizens, we have done so, not as renegades of our patrimony, but because we regard as precious the democratic means and the right to vote of the American Citizenry -its most powerful and just weapon.

To express our gratitude and further justify our permanency here, we give the best of ourselves, our honest work, efforts and contributions to the country that opened its protective arms to us. That's why the 200th Anniversary of the 1776 American Epic is important to all Cubans in exile. That's why we join with our fellow American citizens in celebrating this inspiring date.

## SUPPRESSION OF BILINGUAL PROGRAM

Trenton has announced that the state's Bilingual Program will be one of those that will be suppressed by the budgetary cuts taking place all over. We believe its demise will be deeply felt among all Spanish-speaking communities, who will see their children deprived of an education in their own vernacular, such as their elders had. Moreover, it means that a considerable number of Spanish-speaking teachers, who struggled against financial and moral odds to obtain their certificate, will now be jobless.

Bilingual education is not a luxury, it is a fundamental necessity in the various Hispanic communities of New Jersey. It has an immense social value. We must struggle, using all means available, to have it reinstated.

## MAKING IT - CUBAN WAY

Mrs. Elina B. Larralde, a young and dynamic coordinator of social services for the North Bergen Health Center at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, sets time aside -in her already busy schedule- to teach English as a second language to students at Morris Community College in Dover, N. J.

To start the festivities of the annual Jose Martí Week in the state, the Pan-American Cultural Circle of N. J. offered a lecture-recital in memory of this great cuban hero, at the Cuban Lyceum, in Union City. Dr. Gutierrez de Solana was brilliant in his exposition of Martí's Pan-American ideals. Dr. Ernestina Bertot, president of the Pan-American Culture Circle, must be congratulated.

## NUESTROS COLUMNISTAS

HILDA HIDALGO ha sido por mucho tiempo líder en actividades Puertorriqueñas y Chairman del Departamento de Estudios Urbanos del Colegio de Livingston de la Universidad Rutgers.

YOLANDA ARENCIBIA es Vice-Presidenta de Relaciones Públicas de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey y Consejera con la Comisión de Rehabilitación de Nueva Jersey.

MONICA ROJAS proveniente de Colombia, es Secretaria Ejecutiva Bilingue para la Oficina de Información Pública de Newark.

Todos nuestros columnistas tienen libertad de expresar sus opiniones personales. Esas opiniones no son necesariamente compartidas por los oficiales de la Oficina de Información Pública.

HILDA HIDALGO

# ¡Grito Boricua!



Have you heard about the "Compact Bill" (The Compact of Permanent Union), a piece of legislation of vital interest to all Puerto Ricans? It will affect all of us - those of us who reside in Newark or in any part of the continental U.S., and those who are still in their native Island. The "Compact Bill" is a new attempt to define the relationship between the United States and Puerto Rico in a way that will maintain a permanent political association between the two - with the U.S. retaining control.

The bill is the brainchild of an Ad Hoc Advisory Group on Puerto Rico - appointed by the President of the U.S. and the Governor of Puerto Rico. Its main advocate is Jaime Benitez, the resident commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington, D.C. Since Benitez has no vote or official position in the U.S. Congress, Rep. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, will try to railroad the bill through carefully staged public hearings and through the Congress. If the promoters of the bill are successful, and the Compact of Permanent Union becomes law, Puerto Ricans will vote in a referendum that could take place in the summer of 1976. This referendum will only allow Puerto Ricans to express their approval of or opposition to the Compact Bill as approved by the U.S. government. Such a referendum would not offer the opportunity for Puerto Ricans to express their preference for a status of independence or statehood. Thus advocates of independence and statehood oppose the bill.

What are some of the implications of the Compact Bill? What interests does it serve?

1. Representative D. Clausen, a supporter of the bill, said it eloquently when he told the House of Representatives "the ultimate compact must be overwhelmingly satisfactory to the U.S. Congress, the executive branch, the American people, and most importantly the members of the American family residing in Puerto Rico and their elected officials." When are the interests of the Puerto Ricans

in Puerto Rico or in the States going to be satisfactorily met?

2. The Compact Bill includes a provision that will eliminate federal minimum wages on the Island. Do Puerto Ricans want to become the cheap labor (quasi-slaves) of American capital, the results of their labor to be exported back to the U.S. to benefit not the Puerto Rican economy but the U.S. investors?

The very existence of this bill exposes the lies of those who, in the past and present, insist that the destiny of Puerto Rico is in the hands of the people of Puerto Rico. It confirms the declaration of the United Nations that Puerto Rico is a colony of the United States, and that the so-called "commonwealth status" is a meaningless word as applied to Puerto Rico. It is a term coined for the purpose of deceiving Puerto Ricans and the world community about the true colonial relationship that exists between the U.S.A. and its territory of Puerto Rico. So, the unresolved political status of Puerto Rico is once more an issue - and once more there is the attempt to perform cosmetic surgery - basically preserving the colony, but making word changes and minor concessions to Puerto Ricans.

We, the Puerto Ricans in the States, have a special responsibility in this case - after all, we are part of the constituency of the Congress. You and I do have a vote in elections that select the House of Representatives and senators that represent New Jersey in the U.S. Congress. In the best interest of the Puerto Ricans, for our dignity as a people, I encourage you to write to the N.J. Legislators in the U.S. Congress - Rep. Peter Rodino and Senators Williams and Case, as well as Rep. Phillip Burton - to oppose the Compact Bill. Using a pun, it is we who are being compacted!

¿Ha oído usted hablar sobre el "Nuevo Pacto"? (El Nuevo Pacto de Unión Permanente) una pieza de legislación de vital interés para todos los Puertorriqueños. Habrá de afectarnos a todos -a aquellos de nosotros que residimos en Newark, o en cualquier otra parte de los Estados Unidos Continentales y a aquellos que todavía están en la Isla nativa. El "Nuevo Pacto" es un nuevo intento por definir la relación entre los Estados Unidos y Puerto Rico, de manera que se pueda mantener una asociación política permanente entre los dos - con los Estados Unidos reteniendo el control.

El Proyecto de Ley es una inspiración de un Grupo Consejero Ad-hoc sobre Puerto Rico, nombrado por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos y el Gobernador de Puerto Rico. Su abogado principal es Jaime Benitez, Comisionado residente de Puerto Rico en Washington, D.C. Ya que Benitez no tiene voto ni posición oficial en el Congreso de los Estados Unidos, el representante Phillip Burton (Demócrata de California y Chairman del Sub-Comité de Asuntos Territoriales e Insulares de la Casa de Representantes) tratará de que se apruebe el proyecto mediante audiencias públicas cuidadosamente preparadas y a través del Congreso. Si los promotores del proyecto de ley tienen éxito, y el Pacto de Unión Permanente se convierte en ley, los Puertorriqueños votarán en un referendun que tal vez pueda celebrarse en el Verano de 1976. Este referendun solo permitirá a los Puertorriqueños expresar su aprobación o su oposición al Pacto de Unión Permanente, tal como lo apruebe el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Un referendun de esta clase no le ofrece al Puertorriqueño la oportunidad de expresar su preferencia por un status de independencia o estado. Por eso los que abogan por la independencia o por la estadidad de Puerto Rico, se oponen al Proyecto.

¿Cuáles son algunas de las implicaciones del Pacto de Unión Permanente? ¿A qué intereses sirve?

1. El Representante Demócrata Clausen, que apoya el proyecto, lo expresó elocuentemente, cuando dijo a la Cámara de Representantes que "el producto final de esta Pacto de Unión Permanente debe ser abrumadoramente satisfactorio al Congreso de los Estados Unidos, a la Rama Ejecutiva, al pueblo americano, y lo más importante, a los miembros

de la familia americana que residen en Puerto Rico y a los oficiales que ellos han elegido". ¿Cuándo se cumplirá con los intereses de los Puertorriqueños en la Isla o en el Continente?

2. El Pacto de Unión Permanente incluye una provisión que eliminaría el salario mínimo federal en la Isla. ¿Es que los Puertorriqueños quieren convertirse en el trabajo abaratado (de casi esclavos) del capital americano? En un caso así, los resultados de su trabajo serían exportados otra vez a los Estados Unidos para beneficiar, no a la economía Puertorriqueña, pero sí a los inversionistas americanos.

La mera existencia de este proyecto expone las mentiras de aquellos que, en el pasado como en el presente, insisten que el destino de Puerto Rico está en las manos del pueblo de Puerto Rico.

Nosotros, los Puertorriqueños en los Estados Unidos, tenemos una responsabilidad especial en este caso - después de todo, somos parte de los distritos electorales del Congreso. Usted y yo, tenemos un voto en los comicios para elegir representantes a la Cámara de Representantes y Senadores al Congreso de los Estados Unidos, que representen el Estado de Nueva Jersey. Si queremos luchar por el mejor interés de los Puertorriqueños, por nuestra dignidad de gentes, les exhorto a escribir a los Legisladores de Nueva Jersey en el Congreso: Representante Peter Rodino y Senadores William y Case, así como al Representante Phillip Burton, para que se opongan al Pacto de Unión Permanente.





JIM CUNDARI

## Sempre Avanti

One Sunday late in February, a New York Times feature story headlined—

"Newark: Don't Let It Die"

—spoke of "charred store fronts, plywood windows, broken glass, iron shutters, illegible signs worn by weather and age," capping the melancholy description with a photograph showing discarded, worn-thin tires, rotting trash cans, scorched timber, and other assorted debris common to Newark's many junk heaps. It was the easily recognizable flotsam of a city apparently tottering on the brink of disaster.

That same week Don Francello's (Don's 21) Restaurant, at the corner of Bridge Street and McCarter Highway (Route 21), kicked off its annual 14-day festival of "Carnevale."

No news story there, fit for The Times? Perhaps?

In 1962 when the Union Carbide Corp. vacated its lime and plaster factory, Don Francello agreed to manage the dining room of a luxurious executive motor inn proposed for construction on the abandoned site. "But Mutual Benefit had already committed funds to the Holiday Inn on Broad Street," Don recalls, "so our elegant motel became a diner, instead."

By 1970, however, sportsmen Willie Mays, Sonny Liston and Yogi Berra; political figures including Gov. Richard Hughes, Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson, and entertainers Buddy Greco and Guy Lombardo, were feasting regularly on mouth-watering calamari (squid), scungilli (conch), and linguini with clam sauce. Soon booths gave way to tableclothed comfort, and Don's Diner became Don's 21 Restaurant, a gourmet's paradise of Calabrian delicacies.

Nowadays Don's 21 two-week festival of "carnevale" draws celebrants throughout the metropolitan area. Although Don grew up in the coal-mining area of Pennsylvania, his parents and his four brothers and a sister were born in Calabria in Southern Italy. Like many Catholic European immigrants in America, Don's family participated in the annual Lenten fast which began on Ash Wednesday and ran for 40 days, ending on Easter Sunday.

During the 40-day period one ate very little meat or macaroni or other favorite foods in symbolic remembrance of Jesus Christ, who gave His life for mankind. In addition to the fast of Lent, Don's family also celebrates an ancient Calabrian holiday known as "Carne-Levari."

"In my home," Don remembers, "the day before was like Christmas. Friends visited and we stuffed ourselves with chicken and spaghetti, and celebrated until midnight." Ash Wednesday and many days thereafter would be meatless. *Carne-Levari...take away meat. ("Carnevale," in America). But Tuesday was "fat." Fat Tuesday... "Mardi-gras."*

In recent years the Francellos, celebrate "Carne-Levari" at Don's 21 where every day for 14 days, more than 1,500 people wine and dine, and enjoy visiting entertainers and join in the coronation of the "King of Carnevale" at the festival's conclusion at midnight on "Fat Tuesday." Then those who intend to observe lent must begin their fast.

"It's my obligation as a Newark businessman and an Italian to promote Newark and Italianism," Don believes. Thus crooner Phil Brito and publisher Ace Alagna, both Newark Italians, have been King of Carnevale. Vince Lombardi, "a citizen of all cities," says Don, had been named King in 1971 but he died prior to the official coronation. Today there is a "Lombardi Room" at Don's 21.

Why this festival? In a dying city?

"We need more feasts," says Don. "Every restaurant in the city, every store and shop and business should celebrate at least once a year. We need banners furling in the wind and bunting and balloons on every building...more joy, more hope, for ourselves and our city."

In March, 1976, in what may become a cornerstone of the American Bicentennial celebration, N.J. Gov. Brendan Byrne signed legislation naming Interstate Route 80 from Bergen to Warren Counties officially Christopher Columbus Highway, setting in motion the first of a series of legislative enactments which could extend Christopher Columbus Highway coast to coast. Gov. Byrne signed the law at ceremonies on Fat Tuesday at Don's 21. "This was the best Carnevale ever," says Don. "Newark needs more events like the signing of that law. Somehow we're going to keep this city together," says Don, "for all the good times."

The Times couldn't have said it better.

## Meanwhile, in Trenton...

Do your representatives in the New Jersey Legislature know how you feel about the state's problems? Do they know what you'd like the state to do for Newark?

They will — if you drop them a letter. And here, for handy reference, is a list of the senators and assemblymen who now represent parts of our city in Trenton:

26th District (Part of North Ward) — Sen. Frank J. Dodd, 10 N. Center St., Orange 07050; Assemblyman Richard Codey, 61 High St., Orange 07050; Assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins, 275 Elmwood Ave., East Orange 07018.

28th District (Parts of North, West and Central wards) — Sen. Martin L. Greenberg, 100 Evergreen Place, East Orange 07018; Assemblyman Peter Shapiro, 332 N. Ridgewood Road, South Orange 07079; Assemblyman Patrick J. Scanlon, 145 Ivy St., Newark 07106.

29th District (South Ward and parts of East and Central wards) — Sen. Wynona M. Lipman, 50 Park Place, Newark 07102; Assemblyman Ronald Owens, 110 Hansbury Ave., Newark 07112; Assemblyman Willie B. Brown, 375 Wainwright St., Newark 07112.

30th District (Parts of North and East wards) — Sen. Anthony Imperiale, 185 Bloomfield Ave., Newark 07104; Assemblyman Michael Aduato, 58 Coeyman St., Newark 07104; Assemblyman John F. Cali, 150 Pleasant Place, Kearny 07032.

## Think About It

NATHAN HEARD



The Bicentennial celebration of the United States of America does not mean very much to me. In case anyone is too dense to understand why I feel as I do (or is dumb enough to get angry at me for expressing my feelings) I'll try to explain. By the way, the only reason I even mention the Bicentennial is that INFORMATION asked me to. I got the impression *They* wanted me to write a piece that said a cheery "Happy Birthday" or something... Yeah.

I am an American, and like the majority of you, I had no choice because I was born here. Like the majority of events in my life, my birth also was the choice of others. The choice to remain American, however, is mine alone, make no mistake about that.

My life in America has been a series of identity changes. I was born "colored," raised "Negro," wanted to be "Afro," and settled for "black." And these were just identities vis-a-vis the white race, which is to say, America, which remains the strongest but the vaguest identity of all to me. Vague because no one ever tried to make me aware of my American identity as cogently as they pushed the racial identity onto me.

There was, however, one brief period when the World War II posters of Uncle Sam, pointing a commanding finger of invitation — no contradiction there — made me feel that I should join in the slaughter of Japanese and Germans. Being too young to join in fact, I joined in spirit. War games on Broome Street abounded and nobody wanted to be the brown enemy. In the darkness of the Savoy and Essex theatres on Springfield Avenue I was transported to Iwo Jima, Bataan, France and Italy, right along with Randolph Scott, Robert Taylor and, of course, John Wayne. (Can't win no fights without the Duke, man.)

### Our "Home of the Brave"

James Edwards, getting his black behind psychologically kicked by his American compatriots in "Home of the Brave," somehow escaped really bothering me, for the poster propaganda of Americana had me in its devious clutches. Embarrassed, my friends and I wrote Edwards off as a punk for not punching someone out (as if that would settle the issue). Then our guilt made us laugh at him as we slid, with not so surprising facility, into the identities of the white soldiers. None of us realized that by rejecting Edwards we were rejecting ourselves or, more specifically, the lousy image America fed us of ourselves. Yes, Edwards made out all right by the film's end, but by that time the damage to our schizoid minds had, once again, been done.

I'm not saying it was bad to identify as American — it was good then and it's good now. But it was a grave mistake to believe that by fighting Germany's racism and Japan's tyranny, America wasn't tyrannical and, most important, racist.

Since that time I've lumbered (sometimes quite clumsily) through more identities: Robber, convict, pimp, dope-pusher, anti-dope activist, musician, writer, college professor, and other things either too sacred or too profane to mention here. But one identity ran through all of these, clashing with none: Nathan C. Heard, American. Thanks to Malcolm X and Martin Luther King, I began to wonder what it meant to be American. They showed me America's ugliness but they also showed me its profound beauty. The inexorable message of their lives, to me, was not to reject America, but rather to try and help it live up to the solemn promises it had made. Malcolm and Martin both said: You can be bad enough to do what you are bold enough to try. That's heavy stuff.

If sometimes I feel America isn't worth a try it ought to be understandable. I shouldn't have to recite a litany of America's ills to anyone in order for them to understand why I would feel so. I still have dreams of escape to ancestral Africa, having had my head turned by a plethora of black nationalists — some real, most automasturbatory charlatans seeking causes rather than resolutions — but, like them, I find my dreams, ambitions and hopes held by Krazy Glue to America's bosom.

I find it all crazy. But nothing holds any of us here who wish to leave, so why don't we? If we can afford the thousands of dollars it takes merely to survive here, I'm sure, with determination, we could afford the few hundred it takes to get us to the place so many of us refer to as Home... couldn't we?

Of course, we all don't know the real reason we don't leave to go someplace where, finally, we'll be able to walk down a street and, for the

first time in life, not be burdened by the color of our skin. But I think the main reason we don't leave is that we don't really want to be anything but Americans in spite of the hellish cost we pay in psychological currency — counterfeit though it may seem. America, it seems, still has the best illusions, or the illusions we like best.

There is a saying abroad in the ghettos that goes: "*I Am Somebody*." It's supposed to be a source of pride, and, for the ignorant, it is. But such pride — like Afro hair-do's — is not complete, nor self-fulfilling, because it's mostly expressed in selfish terms for selfish reasons by people who don't understand that the promise and, more important, the hope of America is not to be *somebody* (which *nobody* can help being anyway) but the *freedom* to be *anybody*: i.e., what you wish to be, rich, poor, bum, or President.

### The World's Best Illusion

That's where it's at. That's why we stay because, despite rats, roaches, dope, injured psyches and no money, what we really believe is: "*I am an American; therefore, I can be anybody*." Both black and white claim that right. Certainly it's not true but as I said, it's the best illusion extant in the world and we don't want to give it up.

Now that I have heaped all this oblique praise on America one may wonder why the Bicentennial celebration doesn't mean much to me. Well, it's not because the promises of America are beginning really to get on my nerves — though there is that, too. But it's because the values and, consequently, the actions of America are becoming deeper insults to my very being as well as to my intelligence — thanks to my free American education, which only served to enlighten me to my misery and, weirdly, allows me the freedom to angrily express it. As in all love/hate relationships, confusion reigns supreme.

I am insulted to the quick when I see those so-called Bicentennial Minutes on TV extolling only white people's contributions to this country. I am insulted by the dramatized lives of white families (at least all those I've seen have been lily-white. It's an eerie feeling, being invisible to your country), prominent or poor, when I realize that the dramatized lives of black people are consigned to Superfly and Cleopatra Jones or, worse yet, television's black situation "comedies." Compared to many black families, even today, the Waltons are rich, and, more important, have unconfused reason to hope. Black people never got their 40 acres and a mule, but — damn! — we deserve at least a Bicentennial Minute. I exercise my right not to buy the product that sponsors the Bicentennial Minute, but I'm sorry to say the insult I feel is just as cogent.

Also, I'm piqued by the inglorious way America's birthday is being hawked at me, like a "new" brand of toothpaste (which probably will be done by some tasteless profiteer). Yet profit, too, is the American way, God help us. I dread the coming speeches of stupid, avaricious politicians, but come they will. They will be talking to me, but they won't be talking about me. They will merely heap more illusions on the already unfulfilled promises, and will try to make me believe that there's something wrong with me if I don't join in their mockery. Such is the power-hungry nature of the political animal.

### A Dear—and Secret—Dream

I'll acknowledge my country's birthday — there's no way any living American can avoid becoming enmeshed in the mind-twisting trap of self-indulgent lies and meaningless promises that will be restated. But I state, here and now, that I'll be looking beyond all the junk to the real hope and promise of my beloved America; to the dream I've always, even at the worst times, held dear... and secret. Secret, because it was the only way to keep my love-of-country pure from political, social and religious leaders who have displayed the souls of slick used-car salesmen for their own selfish concerns.

I am an American. Black, certainly, but black incidentally. Put it on my tombstone, if you will, for it will be forever true. I cannot, however, wish America a Happy Bicentennial Birthday because I know that it will not be happy in the way I think happy ought to be.

Instead, I wish America a happy *Tri-Centennial Birthday*. I won't be here to see it. But, unlike now, my hope and my love will be abroad on the winds of time... and it will be sincere. America, I hate to love you, but I'll never love to hate you.

PEACE BE STILL.





TOM SKINNER

# OL' MAN RIVER

To those of us who grew up black in the 1930s, one of the great figures of our time was Paul Robeson. Even so, it may be presumptuous of me to be writing of Robeson now after all that has been written by those who knew him intimately. And yet we who came up in his days of glory knew the man, too, and perhaps our distant view of him was no less significant than the closer one.

In any case, many serious people take issue with the repeated statement that Robeson was a communist, a traitor to his country. They feel he was a great deal more than a political dupe. Indeed, if Robeson was a symbol of anything, he was more the embodiment of a noble human spirit quite beyond the reach of most people.

For those of us who have learned valuable lessons from his life, he was a symbol of moral heroism. He demonstrated, throughout his lifetime, all the qualities which we as black people need to develop more in white America: Persistence and determination, honesty and integrity, strength and courage. The nature of his commitment to black people grew out of these attributes.

To be sure, it was his remarkable use of these qualities that made a lasting impression on those of us who remember Robeson, who died in Philadelphia on January 23, 1976. He was 77 years old, but his legend remains ageless in the social history of the American black man.

To anyone who had the good fortune to know him, the facts published in the formal obituaries on Robeson were of small importance. The essential thing about this great black artist was something you hardly expect to read on the obituary pages of the nation's newspapers.

The simple fact that he was a man with guts enough to stand up for his strong convictions against overwhelming odds in a racist society is the true measure of his greatness.

Robeson, a great college athlete, was a generation ahead of Jackie Robinson and two generations before Muhammad Ali in the role of pioneer in the sports field. He was the third black man ever to enter Rutgers University and became the first All-American football player to attend the then lily-white school.

During the period of 1916-19, Robeson won a dozen varsity letters in four sports, distinguishing himself as an All-American end in 1917 and '18. Beyond that, he was a Phi Beta Kappa scholar and valedictorian of his class. He subsequently graduated from the Columbia University Law School, though his efforts to practice at the bar were frustrated by limited opportunities for a black lawyer.

Not to be denied, he rose to his peak as a great concert singer whose rich baritone voice echoed around the world as a star of stage and screen. Robeson, a rugged, handsome man of 6-foot-3 and over 200 pounds, was widely acclaimed for his classic rendition of the song "Ole Man River," among others which have since become collector's items.

But Robeson, who persisted in speaking out boldly against American racism, soon became the target of strong opposition in this country because he refused to compromise his beliefs. By using his reputation as an international artist, Robeson thundered his message of freedom everywhere he went. And he was punished.

In 1949, he returned from a triumphant tour abroad and frankly told America that blacks fared better in Russia than in the U.S. This open statement combined with his peace demonstrations against racial discrimination before World War II sealed his fate.

He was subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, a group of racist legislators in Washington during the McCarthy era, who wrote one of the most shameful chapters in American history.

At one point during the committee's questioning of Robeson, he was asked why he didn't live in Russia if he thought it was so good for his people.

"Because," Robeson replied, "my father was a slave and my people died to build this country, and I am going to stay here and have a part of it just like you."

Thereafter, Robeson was insidiously cut down to the point of a fallen idol. He was refused a passport to travel outside this country from 1950 to 1958, which limited his ability to perform. He was blacklisted during this period like so many creative people who were simply speaking out forthrightly against the oppressive system.

Even when the man was 77 years old on his deathbed, they still punished him. Last September, for example, Rutgers President Dr. Edward Bloustein made a passionate plea that Robeson be admitted to the National Football Foundation Hall of Fame. Jimmy McDowell, the executive director of the Hall of Fame, did not warm to the idea and suggested that Robeson was not worthy.

It should be noted that on April 9, 1972, at Rutgers University in Newark, the Paul Robeson Campus Center was dedicated in his honor.

But enough of that. In thinking about the death of Robeson, I am reminded of something Frederick Douglass, another of the great visionaries, said a long time ago.

"Those who profess to love freedom and yet deprecate agitation," he said, "are men who want crops without plowing. This struggle may be a moral one, or it may be physical, but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did and it never will."

Peace, good brother Paul, peace.



Paul Robeson

MANUEL ROSA

# Canto Português



Tal como outro grupo étnico, os portugueses andam rebuscando heróis. Com tão poucos portugueses em condições de serem postos em destaque, eles podem hoje estar orgulhosos de um exemplo brilhante. Armando Fontoura, um sargento detective do Departamento da Polícia de Newark tem estado em destaque nos noticiários por participação numa quantidade de prisões. Armando Fontoura é o chefe da "Bandit Squad" — uma unidade responsável por manter o mais baixo possível os crimes relacionados com roubos e extorsão de carteiras.

Há alguns anos quando a Comunidade Portuguesa era pequena e unida, tivemos o "Dia Português Anual de New Jersey" em Rahway com um piquenique, jogos de futebol e natação. Naquele tempo eu era novo e caí de uma jangada do rio e foi Armando Fontoura que me salvou retirando-me da água. Eu devo-lhe a vida e agora acontece o mesmo com outras pessoas. Armando Fontoura arrisca a sua vida muitas vezes para que a de outros seja salva.

Ele declara que a sua função é protegê-lo. Fontoura está muito pesaroso pelo despedimento dos seus colegas policiais. Apesar de sua modestia e da humildade da sua vida, esta nunca foi fácil. Acredita na ética do trabalho. E por isso que ele tem sempre duas ocupações e às vezes três para que a sua família possa viver um pouco mais confortavelmente.

A história do seu passado como polícia e de como ele subiu através da escala hierárquica da polícia até chegar a sargento é qualquer coisa que ele nunca pensou ser uma realidade quando era adolescente.

Natural de Vilar das Perdizes, Trás-os-Montes, Portugal, veio para a América em 1956. Concluiu a "Lafayette Street School" em 1958. Matriculou-se na "Irving Tech," que frequentou durante dois anos mas teve que abandonar aquela escola para ajudar a sua família. Mas Armando estava determinado em acabar os seus estudos, estudando de noite no "Jersey Prep" onde acabou o "high school". O seu desejo constante de se aperfeiçoar levou-o a matricular-se no "Newark State College" onde em 1973 recebeu o grau de bacharel em ciências políticas e história.

A sua inquebrantável sede de conhecimento e de aprofundar os seus conhecimentos levou-o a envolver-se na organização "Police Academic Association." Esta associação é composta por cerca de 250 polícias, de um total de 1300 diplomados pela universidade. A organização distinguiu Armando com a honra de o eleger seu primeiro presidente.

Armando Fontoura louvou o Director da Polícia Hubert Williams pelos seus esforços em operar modificações no Departamento da Polícia tornando-o mais eficiente. Ele acredita também que o Sr. Williams fez um bom trabalho no sentido de melhorar a imagem que o público tem do Departamento da Polícia de Newark. Armando diz que o seu trabalho como polícia lhe está no sangue. Ele adora as suas funções.

Diz-nos que presentemente há cerca de 11 indivíduos com apelidos portugueses na Polícia. Cinco deles têm mãe e pai portugueses. Os restantes têm sangue português e apenas três falam português e inglês fluentemente. Recentemente outro polícia de ascendência portuguesa, falando correctamente as duas línguas, foi aprovado no exame de serviço civil para sargento. O seu nome é António Valente e fez um óptimo exame, mas não foi recomendado para a promoção. Foi uma grande decepção para António Valente bem como para o Sr. Fontoura.

Armando Fontoura está muito orgulhoso da Comunidade Portuguesa de Newark. Afirma que o "Mayor" Gibson tem feito um bom trabalho, mas deve nomear mais portugueses para posições de responsabilidade no governo da cidade. Os portugueses não estão pedindo nada que não mereçam. Nós os portugueses podemos acelerar este processo de nomeações naturalizando-nos e registando-nos como votantes.

Quando Armando não está de serviço ou em qualquer das suas outras ocupações, é chamado frequentemente para proteger personalidades portuguesas de destaque que, aqui se deslocam. Recentemente esteve no "Symphony Hall" a proteger o General Spínola e no "Warner Theatre" em Harrison, provendo a segurança de Mário Soares. Fez estes trabalhos sem encargos porquanto está interessado nos assuntos comunitários.

Armando Fontoura tem uma esposa exemplar e duas crianças adoráveis e a sua família é uma unida. Em sua casa todos os problemas são discutidos em conjunto. Armando constata que, com a televisão, a vida familiar, com as suas conversas e discussão de projectos, está a sofrer alterações.

Like any other ethnic group, the Portuguese, too, are looking for heroes. With so few Portuguese in positions to be looked up to and to admire, Portuguese today can be proud of one shining example. Armando Fontoura, a Newark detective sergeant in the Police Department, has been in the news, making headlines on a number of arrests. Armando Fontoura is the head of the Bandit Squad, a unit responsible for keeping crimes such as thefts and purse-snatching as low as possible.

Years ago, when the Portuguese community was small and tightly knit, we had an annual Portuguese Day of New Jersey in Rahway. We would have a picnic and soccer games and swimming. I was young at the time and I fell off a raft and into the river; it was Armando Fontoura who pulled me out of the water. I owe him my life, but then again, so do many other people today. Armando Fontoura has risked his life many times in order that other lives may be saved.

He sees his role to serve and protect the public. He feels much sorrow for his fellow police officers who have been laid off. However, although Armando is modest, his life has never been an easy one. He believes strongly in the work ethic. That is why he has always had two jobs and sometimes three, so that his family may live a little more comfortably.

The story of his police background and his rise through the ranks to become a sergeant was something he thought would never be a reality during his adolescence.

He came to this country in 1956 from Vilar das Perdizes, Trás-os-Montes, Portugal. He graduated from Lafayette Street School in 1958. He went on to Irving Tech for two years, and then had to drop out of school to help support his family. Armando was determined to finish his studies; he went nightly to Jersey Prep and finished high school. His desire to improve himself led him to enroll at Newark State College, where in 1973 he received a BA degree in political science and history.

His unquenchable thirst for knowledge and more self-improvement led him to become involved in organizing a Police Academic Association. This organization is composed of about 250 college-degreed police officers out of a total of 1,300. The organization rewarded Armando with the honor of electing him as their first president.

Armando Fontoura praises Police Director Hubert Williams for his efforts in making changes in the Police Department which have led to more efficiency. He also believes Williams has done a great deal to improve the overall public image of the police. Armando says police work is in his blood. He loves his work, and says that the criminal element is challenging.

Armando says today there are about 11 Portuguese surnamed individuals in the Police Department. Of this number, only five are full Portuguese, with mother and father of the same background. The rest are of mixed parentage, and only about three are considered fluent in both English and Portuguese. Recently another Portuguese police officer, fluent in both languages, passed the Civil Service examination for sergeant. His name is Antonio Valente. He did well on the exam; however, he was not appointed as a sergeant. This was a great disappointment for Mr. Valente, as well as for Armando.

Armando is very proud of Newark's Portuguese community. He believes Mayor Gibson has done a good job; however, he feels more Portuguese should be appointed to positions of responsibility in this city. Portuguese aren't asking for anything they don't deserve. Armando feels we Portuguese can help this process by becoming American citizens and then registering to vote. When Armando isn't on duty or at his other jobs, he is often called upon to protect visiting Portuguese dignitaries. Recently he was at Symphony Hall for General Spínola, and at the Warner Theatre in Harrison to provide security for Mario Soares. This he did free of charge because he is involved with our community.

Armando Fontoura has a lovely wife and two lovely children — a very close knit family. He makes it a mandatory rule of the house that there are family discussions. Armando states that with television, the art of family conversations seems to be a thing of the past. He believes that television programs about policemen are sometimes distorted and in many instances far from the truth.

Armando leaves this as a thought for Portuguese parents and for all children. Youngsters need encouragement from their parents, and they should stay in school and attain as much education as possible. If you apply yourself, there is no limitation to what you can achieve.



## Informe de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos

# 'LA PENA CAPITAL NO ES JUSTICIA'

A continuación, publicamos las declaraciones oficiales emitidas por la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, concierne a su oposición al restablecimiento de la pena de muerte en el Estado de Nueva Jersey:

La Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, habiendo completado audiencias públicas sobre el tema de la Pena Capital, y muy particularmente, sobre la reintroducción de legislación que pueda legalizar otra vez este tipo de castigo en Nueva Jersey, está unánime y resueltamente opuesta al restablecimiento de la pena capital en el Estado de Nueva Jersey.

Estamos convencidos, después de estudiar el testimonio público y el material impreso sobre el particular, de que la pena capital, tal como ha sido practicada históricamente, puede ser, si es reinstaurada en Nueva Jersey, una afrenta al mandato primordial de esta Comisión de proteger los derechos humanos de los ciudadanos de Newark. Esta Comisión está totalmente de acuerdo con aquellos que rindieron testimonio durante las audiencias de que no ven manera alguna de condenar un crimen cometido por un individuo, así como no pueden ver un crimen cometido por la ley. Es inmoral para el Estado el quitarle a alguien algo que jamás habrá de devolver. La inmoralidad de la pena capital se hace más clara cuando notamos — como ha sido probado de tiempo en tiempo — que este acto no consigue otra cosa que sea la muerte.

La evidencia que existe de prácticas discriminatorias dirigidas mayormente a las minorías es abrumadora. El testimonio de los ciudadanos de Newark que consideran tal práctica discriminatoria, es también abrumador; un 89% de las agrupaciones representadas y un 73% de los individuos que asistieron a las audiencias se opusieron a la pena capital en cualquier forma.

Durante los días de las audiencias, los representantes de las organizaciones comunitarias y los individuos interesados nos recordaron repetidamente que eran ellos — los pobres y los residentes negros de la ciudad más grande de Nueva Jersey — los que recibirían el golpe mayor con esta legislación. Se nos llamó la atención sobre estudios que muestran que el patrón de aplicación de la ley en Nueva Jersey es el mismo que se usa en otros estados. Esto es, igualmente discriminatorio.

Mientras cerca de la mitad de los negros convictos por crímenes capitales fueron ejecutados en Nueva Jersey, menos de un tercio de los blancos, convictos por el mismo tipo de crímenes, sufrieron la pena última. La discrepancia aumenta aún más cuando ojeamos el archivo de penas conmutadas en Nueva Jersey: Donde los blancos tuvieron el doble de oportunidades de obtener conmutación a sus sentencias, de las que tuvieron los negros. La existencia del racismo no se limita simplemente a víctimas del racismo; la necesidad adicional de un proceso legal costoso significa que el pobre, de cualquier raza, credo o religión, está desproporcionalmente en desventaja. La pena capital ha sido llamada "el privilegio del pobre".

Estamos claramente conscientes de que el deterioro económico de nuestro país, las frustraciones en aumento de nuestros pobres y nuestros desempleados, y las condiciones de nuestras ciudades centrales, producen un terreno propicio para engendrar violencias y derramamientos de sangre. Vemos la necesidad de exilar a estos "verdaderos criminales de nuestra gente" si nuestra sociedad quiere ser verdaderamente justa alguna vez.

En una sociedad justa, aquellos que aparentemente no pueden lidiar con la vida de un modo racional y no violento, deben ser ayudados en lugar de ser perseguidos más. Del mismo modo

que la sociedad debe ser protegida contra ellos, ellos deben ser protegidos por la sociedad iracunda que los creó.

Esta comisión, compuesta de representantes de las disciplinas de la ley, la educación, la medicina, la religión, la ejecución de la ley penal, la salud mental y la de los servicios sociales, cree que se pueden y se deben conseguir alternativas para la creación de una sociedad sana y justa en nuestras ciudades y en nuestros estados. Ya es tiempo de que aquellos que hacen la ley, como aquellos que la hacen cumplir, dejen a un lado los argumentos emocionales de aquellos grupos que retendrían o reinstaurarían un castigo tan cruel y discriminatorio. Estamos convencidos, por la evidencia que se nos ha presentado, de que el concepto de la pena capital no sirve propósitos lógicos o positivos; no detiene el crimen; no restaura la vida; es alarmantemente falible y absolutamente irreversible; no es, ni práctica ni económicamente, una buena práctica penal. Aquellos que han sido testigos de esto, nunca han podido creer que esta medida pueda satisfacer el llamado de la justicia. Es una solución imperfecta de una sociedad frustrada que rehusa crear alternativas justas. Aquellos que están verdaderamente preocupados por la seguridad de nuestros ciudadanos, deben dejar a un lado la venganza y dirigirse a las necesidades de restauración y rehabilitación, si es que nuestras comunidades y nuestras familias han de obtener seguridad alguna vez.

Nosotros, los miembros de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, hacemos un llamado a nuestros legisladores y a nuestro gobernador para que se opongan a la reinstauración de la pena capital en Nueva Jersey y exhortamos la aprobación de leyes que establezcan alternativas viables a la pena capital, mientras se protege el derecho de todos nuestros ciudadanos.

## Letters to the Editor

### A Lonely Brother's Plea

To the Editor:

I am in prison and serving a sentence of 10 to 25 years. I am a Black man, without any "sisters" or "brothers" of my own. I have no one to write me, nor come to visit me. And my prison times have been very sad and lonely.

I will appreciate it very much if some "sisters" or "brothers" would take time out and consider my condition. Young or old, I would be very happy. My name and address are:

James Ollie Jr. No. 135-909  
P.O. Box 787  
Ohio State Penitentiary  
Lucasville, Ohio 45468

To the Editor:

I got my first copy of this paper, INFORMATION. I like it very much. I think it is a wonderful paper. I would like to get it every time it comes out. I would like to know of my home town and city. I am from Newark, lately moved to Orange. Everything I do still has to be in Newark. I think I yet live in Newark.

Sue A. Murray  
Orange, N.J.

To the Editor:

I would like to receive copies of your paper. I find it very newsy and informative. -  
Stephen Glenn  
117 Hillside Ave.

To the Editor:

Your columnist, Nathan C. Heard, is mean! When he writes about our people, you know in the depth of your heart that he is not only talking to you, but feels what you're feeling.

If he ran for office (despite his prison record) he'd have the backing of my whole neighborhood. We discuss his column each time it appears because it's always worth talking about.

It seems like a long time since he's had a novel published. I'd appreciate knowing where and if he's going to bring out another one. Thanks for a dynamite newspaper.

Lonnie and Maxine Sutton  
10 Hill St.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Nathan Heard advises that his next novel will be published in June by Playboy Press.

## Guest Editorial

### 'Warfare in Newark'

The following editorial appeared in The New York Daily News on March 25. It is reprinted in full:

The invasion of Newark Mayor Kenneth Gibson's office Tuesday by demonstrators led by a city councilman and a state senator was an outrageous abuse of the right of protest.

Councilman Anthony Carrino smashed open a locked door of the office so that 75 people could swarm over the mayor. Only when Gibson's bodyguard pulled his service revolver did the crowd back down.

The gunslinging may or may not have been an overreaction, but there's no question about the conduct of the protesters. Theirs was a gross overreaction to the assignment of a nonresident police commander to the city's North Ward.

Ironically, Gibson has long advocated a residency rule for all city employees. State law, however, exempts numerous classifications, including policemen.

Responsibility for the ugly outburst, with shouted insults and obscenities, must rest primarily with Carrino, a policeman on leave, and Anthony Imperiale, a state senator. Both should have known better, and both should commit to memory this comment from Gibson:

"Law and order does not only apply to muggers, rapists, murderers and robbers. It also applies to elected public officials and community groups." And this: "Freedom is not mob rule."

## VIEWPOINT: Saving Our Cities

The following article appeared originally in the "Viewpoint" column published in The Star-Ledger and 110 other newspapers. Dr. Nathan Wright Jr. is a former director of urban work for the Episcopal Diocese of Newark and the author of many books, including "Ready to Riot," a study of Newark in the 1960s. He now teaches in the Black Studies program at the State University of New York at Albany. This article is reprinted with his permission.

By DR. NATHAN WRIGHT JR.

The vast majority of hard-working black people — who increasingly are seen as inheritors of many of the major "center cities" of the United States — in the past have not had too great an interest in what Standard and Poor's, the municipal bond rating service, has had to say or do.

Yet the financial emergencies being faced by a rapidly growing number of America's cities is of major importance for the blacks, Puerto Ricans and proportionately fewer whites who (presently, at least) are predicted to be the major inhabitants — taxpayers — of such cities as Newark, Cleveland and Atlanta, to name only a beginning few.

It is those to whom "the future of the city" is said to "belong" who must be gravely concerned about any threat to present and future municipal solvency. It is the future long-term residents who must bear most greatly with the fortunes of our central cities, whether those fortunes are good or bad.

Recently Standard and Poor's suspended a favorable credit rating on New York City's bonds. This means that investors who would normally purchase the bonds (or lend the money) to finance New York City's affairs are advised that to do so is a risky or poor investment.

What Standard and Poor's is saying speaks to the same long-term needs of our cities which must be of primary or crucial importance to the largely black and tan inheritors of our center cities. Standard and Poor's specifically advises the seeking and immediate employment of sound financial policies for many years to come.

On the surface alone, it is evident that an emergency "going to Washington" will not solve the problems of which Standard and Poor's speaks. This is emphatically not to say that New York, and soon some other cities, may need some clearly short-term emergency help. New York does need federal help now, in the most desperate way. Still, such "running to Washington" is no substitute for a long-term policy which is both sound financially for our cities and equitable for our states and for the nation as a whole...since both the states and the nation are involved in placing many undue burdens on our financially beleaguered cities.

A long-term approach to the financial solvency of our cities must involve at least some new long-term municipal arrangements with our state and federal governments.

Some eight years ago, I discussed in several of my books, i.e., in "Ready To Riot" and in "Black Power and Urban Unrest" the then-urgent need for our cities to make separate listings of services which are essentially "local" and of services they render which are "regional." The important regional services should be taken from the city's expense ledger and paid by State or federal government. Municipal libraries, parks, museums and other cultural as well as social service facilities often serve largely regional needs. Most of such services can be clearly checked.

Beyond making a realistic and sober delineation of what are local and what are regional services provided presently through our cities, our municipal governments must not continue in a far too often spend-thrifty manner. Some of the unconscionable municipal union contracts in New York City, San Francisco and elsewhere are rivals of Mafia behavior in terms of a criminal highjacking of the public. Crime abroad, whether it is raiding public treasuries in a manner that is grossly inequitable (and by forces which have the strangulation power over city governments), or by any other kind of public banditry, is a cause for general alarm in center cities and suburbs alike.

Pay and pension contracts which will leave our major center cities broke when blacks and tans "inherit the center cities" must be of major concern to our cities' minorities. Standard and Poor's may have been a name of little or no concern for black and tan Americans in the past. But from all present signs, such a name may be that of a friend, the now unfamiliar sound of which becomes a sober and helpful daily reminder as to just where our future interests and present duties must reside.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We welcome letters from our readers, and we'll publish as many as we can each month. You can write about anything you want to, but please print or type your letter, and include your name and address. Send your letter to INFORMATION Newspaper, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

## CARTAS AL EDITOR

Le damos la bienvenida a las cartas de nuestros lectores, y prometemos publicar algunas de ellas cada mes. Usted puede escribirnos sobre cualquier tema, pero por favor escribanos en letra tipo imprenta o a máquina, e incluya su nombre y dirección. Envíe sus cartas al Periódico INFORMACION, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.



# WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THAT MURAL?

Giant Painting by Students on Washington St. Inspires Praise and Puzzlement

By DEBORAH COTTON

Art for art's sake is explained as being art with no specific function other than that of being appreciated for what it is — art. Not the case with the recently unveiled mural which hangs on the side of 103 Washington St., in the heart of downtown Newark. The 16-by-24-foot mural itself reflects the creative learning atmosphere that spawned it, and hopes that it will continue to grow into a meaningful part of the cultural reawakening in the inner city.

The atmosphere was provided by three ethnic student organizations on the Rutgers-Newark campus. The Black Organization of Students (BOS), Puerto Rican Organization (PRO), and FELA, a Latin-American group, proposed a useful outlet for 300 minority youth assigned to Rutgers in conjunction with the Newark Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY). But SPEDY had no money to fund the proposals, and the organizations had to look elsewhere for funds.

So with no budget to supply individual materials until the fifth week of an eight-week program, and available resources quickly exhausted, Onnie Strother of Newark, a graduate student and art instructor, came up with the idea that a mural was the cheapest way to go. The total cost was about \$200, and he had to dip into his own pocket for about half of it. Besides that, he knew that this was the only project that could involve a large number of students at one time.

Having utilized his artistry in emphasizing concepts that transcend cultural barriers ("you can't teach culture," he said) and focusing on designs, colors, patterns, etc., the group early discovered that art is universal in



PHOTO BY ONNIE STROTHER

essence. By working more closely with those students who showed an express interest in the idea, he selected a core group of about 15 to research and begin work on the mural.

He noted that it was a response to group pressure of a sort. "Other students had more diverse interests ranging from sculpture, photography and other crafts, to culture, politics and women. All of these topics were discussed at some point in the program," he said, "and they were getting restless." It was then that Strother's appeals to Rutgers officials paid off. Administrative Adviser Jacqueline Sanders helped to get him \$100. There was a "constant tug of purse strings during the summer," he said.

Determined to make the project

worthwhile, he let the students select the images portrayed, after researching and preparing pictorial essays on history, culture and religion at the Newark Public Library. The mural depicts people involved in a survival struggle: Messenger Elijah Muhammad; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.; Malcolm X; Don Pedro Albizu Campos, a Puerto Rican martyr, and Angela Davis, in that order, under images of Egyptian pyramids, an African mother and child, and silhouettes of "international rhythms." Only about five students did any actual painting.

"The colors had to be bold enough to create an impact and large enough for people to look only once," the artist said. "While some paintings this large (constructed on 12 4-by-8-foot plywood panels) compete with the surrounding architecture, the mural offers a striking

contrast with the red brick and mortar of 103." The buildings at 101-103 Washington St. house the three minority student organizations.

The theme of the mural is only vaguely apparent. The artist feels that is the way good art should be. He said, "although there are certain political and cultural implications in the work, the message doesn't immediately knock you out."

The cliché, "a picture is worth 1000 words," is old but true. Here are some of the comments taken from people who've seen it:

"Who's on the end?"

"It adds a visual boost to the area"

"It represents inner strength... black people in positions to change things... we have and need leaders to identify with... like Ken Gibson..."

"They're all dead (except Angela)... What does it mean?"

"It doesn't portray the masses..."

So much can be said for the work that was meant to be a "lasting manifestation of a communal effort," as Strother says, but it won't be the same for any one who sees it.

A lot of the artists' beliefs are evident in the mural. He feels that "our culture is multi-faceted, and that by accentuating the positive and resilient qualities of Third World people, the political nature of our struggle will be understood, but not overstated. We are extremely durable people," he added. He also believes that art for the community should be relevant to its needs. Given the nature of this community, most would say that this mural is, but then again, some probably wouldn't agree.

Deborah Cotton, a senior at Rutgers-Newark, is working as an intern with The Newark Public Information Office.

## From Home to Prison, a Link of Love

By JANICE NEWMAN

Strengthening and maintaining family ties for prison inmates has not been a major concern in New Jersey. Instead, strangers are brought into the prisons as volunteers to help the inmate maintain contact with the outside world. But such programs come and go, and the inmates soon learn to rip off such programs, knowing they won't last.

Now there is one program that plans to have longevity because of one important component — the inmate's contacts with the outside world are his or her own family.

The American Friends Service Committee, a service organization with Quaker origins, established the Newark Justice Program in 1974 to strengthen the ties between prisoners and their families. Through establishing communications between inmates and their families, it is hoped the families will serve as morale-builders who can deter the inmate from committing another crime after release. In essence, it is another method to reduce the high recidivism — or repeat offender — rate in this area.

AFSC chose Newark for its justice program out of an awareness that approximately 20 per cent of the prison population in New Jersey list their residence as Newark, and no organization or agency in New Jersey was dealing with the problems of communication among inmates, their families and the wider society. AFSC is thus the first to use the family structure and family concern to bridge the communications gap.

Wray Bailey, director of the Newark Justice Program, states the philosophy behind such an approach: "We know that when those who have been incarcerated are able to keep in touch with their families, their chance of making it in the outside world when they are out of prison will be much better. And besides that, the family members can serve as an early warning system, keeping the

seeks to produce change without bitterness.

"The AFSC approach to social change is founded on principles of non-violence and creative confrontation. We do not identify those who administer the justice system — courts, jails, prisons — as 'the enemy.' We seek everyone's participation in the search for a more humane, creative way of administering justice to those who break the law."

The program operates by going into each of the state's major prisons — Trenton, Rahway, Leesburg, Clinton and Caldwell — to meet with existing prisoners' organizations. Those inmates interested in participating in the program, give the names and addresses of

their family members. Involvement in the program is voluntary for the prisoner and his/her family. When families are contacted by the program, they are evaluated by program staff as to the current and potential strengths of the family relationship.

"It is not always possible to locate the family members," Bailey adds. "Sometimes the address that the inmate has is no longer in existence, or maybe the family has moved and left no new address." The volunteers in the program take the responsibility of trying to find family members. Presently, many of the volunteers are from the surrounding suburban areas and from the community, and they are interested in penal

reform. Bailey hopes eventually the program will have use of VISTA volunteers.

A major aspect, after the families are found and become part of the program, is the system of visitation. Normally, perhaps one or a few of the blood relatives visit the inmate regularly, sometimes every Sunday.

"Previously, when the inmate came home for a day through the escort system, it was just a day to visit a family. Now we use that day to go on job interviews, and to apply for any licenses needed upon their release, such as a driver's license," Bailey states.

The Justice Program was also instrumental in changing the escort rules so that relatives could escort the inmate. Previously, a blood relative or a marriage partner were not allowed to escort the prisoner home.

A major accomplishment of the Newark Justice Program has been the establishment of a community organization of prisoners' families — "Justice — the Helping Hand." Headed by Ron McCloud and Evora Burgess, the organization will eventually take over the program when AFSC feels the community group can be self-sustaining, as has been done in various other projects, most recently the AFSC Housing and Urban Development Program in Elizabeth.

Justice — The Helping Hand also arranges for monthly trips from Newark to Leesburg Prison. Normally 16 to 21 family members travel to the southwestern New Jersey prison to spend a few hours with their relatives in prison. The cost per person, on an expense-sharing basis, is approximately \$3.25,

Continued on page 20

## For Them, Brotherhood Is an Art



These are the winners of the Bicentennial poster contest sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. From left, William Simmons and Roberto Souffront of Montgomery Street School; Karen Crocker of Montclair High;

Audrey Small, Alice Fay and Warren Ellis of Vailsburg High; Stanley Hunt of Shabazz High; Diane Colucci of Barringer; Ernest Jones Jr., Valerie Davis and Juanita Rodriguez of Arts High. They were honored at luncheon,



# LET'S TOUR OUR TOWN

A Guide to Historic and Beautiful Places around Newark



## Una Gira por Nuestro Pueblo

Una Guia de los Lugares Historicos y Hermosos de Newark



1. MOUNT PLEASANT CEMETERY

¿Qué sabe usted sobre estos lugares? En las tres páginas siguientes ofrecemos una descripción detallada de estos.



13, 14. MUSEUM, BALLANTINE HOUSE



11. JAMES STREET COMMONS



6. PUBLIC LIBRARY

What do you know about these places? They're described in detail on the following three pages.

PHOTOS BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



43. SYDENHAM HOUSE



19. CONTINENTAL HOUSE



3. COLONNADE PARK



41. CLARK MANSION



27. OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

### Information SPECIAL SECTION

Here's a Bicentennial look at the history, the beauty and the importance of places we may see every day in Newark. The map and guide on the next three pages appeared first in "Metro-Newark," magazine of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce. They were prepared with the help of the Newark Public Library and Newark Public Information Office. The guide was written by Don Dust, editor of "Metro-Newark," and chairman of the Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee. It was translated into Spanish by Raul Davila, the city's Spanish public information officer.



4, 5. PLUME HOUSE, HOUSE OF PRAYER



# Taking a Tour Of Our Town

By DON DUST

Since its founding in 1666, Newark has been a community that has changed many times. Its growth from a rural, agrarian settlement to its present position as the state's major city has brought substantial changes in the city's physical appearance.

Listed here are many of the existing buildings that exemplify Newark's development. One can see quaint farmhouses and massive office buildings, Gothic churches and gleaming modern college complexes.

Most of the significant structures are in the downtown area and the map on the following pages gives their locations. The descriptions of these sites given below are brief, but further information about them can be obtained through the Newark Public Library. Volunteers at the Newark Museum are available to conduct group tours of the city. (Asterisks denote those buildings that have been designated official state or federal landmarks.)

**1. Mt. Pleasant Cemetery** (375 Broadway) — The oldest cemetery in Newark, opened in 1844, has many interesting architectural features, such as gates and mausoleums, and is the final resting place for many prominent New Yorkers and New Jerseyans, including Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Peter F. Ballantine and John F. Dryden.

**2. The New Jersey Historical Society** (230 Broadway) — This three-story Georgian Colonial limestone and brick structure, built in the 1930s, houses the statewide organization's collections of books, pamphlets, paintings, furniture and memorabilia about New Jersey. The Society was formed in 1845.

**3. Colonnade Park Apartments** (381 and 351 Broad St. and 25 Clifton Ave.) — Designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, these three buildings rise more than 20 stories with curtain walls of anodized aluminum and glass and are striking examples of the work of the internationally acclaimed architect. The structures were opened for occupancy in the early 1960s.

**\*4. The House of Prayer** (407 Broad St. at State Street) — Newark's third oldest Episcopal church, was designed by Frank Wills in an English Gothic style. It was built at a cost of \$23,000 in 1850. The west end of the brownstone church was rebuilt in 1877 to include an organ gallery.

**\*5. The Plume House** (407 Broad St.) — A Dutch Colonial farmhouse, built around 1710, this little stone building has served as the rectory for the House of Prayer since 1850. Colorful, if apocryphal tales, including overnight visits by both Washington and Lincoln, are connected with the building. It is a fact, however, that Rev. Hannibal Goodwin invented flexible film, the basis for the motion picture industry, in his top floor laboratory here in 1887.

**6. The Newark Public Library** (5 Washington St.) — This imposing four-story stone structure, built in 1903, is now the central library of the city's 11-branch, more than 1.1-million volume system. Although a massive marble staircase was removed during a 1952 remodeling, the building's marble main floor retains its character. Two upper galleries above the ground floor lead the eye to a decorative glass skylight.

**\*7. The North Reformed Church** (510 Broad St.) — Built in 1857-59, this Gothic church was one of the last structures in the city to be built without steel or iron as part of its construction. Its cost at the time was \$42,000. The building once housed the largest congregation in the Reformed Church in America with some 1,800 members. It has been refurbished several times, particularly after fires in 1922 and 1931.

**8. Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.** (520 Broad St.) — This 18-story office building houses this company's corporate headquarters and Eastern Home Office. It was completed in 1957 and maintains a fresh, new look. The building represents a reversal of the company's decision to move from Newark, which other firms followed, and stands as a symbol of a business rebirth in the city.

**9. New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.** (540 Broad St.) — Built in 1927-29 in a style known as "American Perpendicular," New Jersey Bell's headquarters rises 275 feet. The 20-story structure facade is adorned by massive Egyptian styled bas-reliefs and its temple-like main lobby, in marble and bronze, depicts telephone communications in classical themes with an abundance of early Art-Deco touches.

**10. Washington Park** — Now surrounded by commercial and public buildings, the park has been vital to the city since its founding 310 years ago and its periphery has reflected Newark's changes. First known as the Upper Common, it was set aside in 1669 as a market place. In 1775, an acre and a half was used for the construction of Newark Academy, which was burned during the Revolution. The properties around the park were owned by descendants of many founding families who were then prosperous merchants, manufacturers, doctors and lawyers. The park was a center of social activity through the early part of this century. Statuary in the 3.4-acre park includes likenesses of George Washington,

Christopher Columbus, Seth Boyden, Luis Munoz Rivera, and Abraham Coles. At the park's north end stands a sculptured stanchion — "The Indian and the Puritan" — by Gutzon Borglum, who sculpted the faces of the Presidents on Mount Rushmore, and who has three other works in Newark.

**11. The James Street Commons** — A 14-block section of town houses along the westerly sides of Washington Park and Halsey Street, behind the buildings fronting on the park, it is presently being studied for redevelopment as an historic district by the City of Newark with the help of the Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee. Within the area are a number of designated landmarks and prospective landmarks.

**\*12. The Lloyd Houses** (88-90 University Ave.) — Delicate lintels, doorways, mantels and stairways are features of these two early 19th century landmark structures, which otherwise lack distinction.

**\*13. The Ballantine House** (43 Washington St.) — The last vestige of Victorians bordering Washington Park, the house was one of two built by sons of the founder of one of Newark's major breweries. This one, built by John Ballantine in 1885, now houses the administrative offices of the Newark Museum. Stained glass windows, heavy use of paneling, massive fireplaces and one of the few examples in the country of embossed leather wallcovering are features of this recently refurbished four-story, 21-room mansion.

**14. The Newark Museum** (49 Washington St.) — Opened in 1926, this three-story building houses treasures from around the world. Several of the collections here are among the finest of their type in the country, including the Tibetan collection which has enjoyed international acclaim. The limestone and granite structure is built around a central court. Included in the building are a museum of science and industry, an art museum, a children's museum which includes a "mini-zoo," and a planetarium. The spacious garden behind the building is the setting for several pieces of contemporary sculpture, the Fire Museum, carriage house and Lyons Farms Schoolhouse.

**\*15. The Lyons Farms Schoolhouse** (in the Newark Museum Garden) — Once located on Elizabeth and Chancellor Avenues, near Elizabeth, the one-room structure was built in 1784, replacing a frame schoolhouse which had stood for 50 years before being destroyed by fire. The 30' by 20' structure, in which Washington talked with pupils, was the first public building in the state built from brownstone quarried in New Jersey. It was moved to the museum garden in 1938 as a WPA project.

**16. Polhemus House** (69 Washington St.) — A four-story townhouse, built in 1859 for Eliza Broadhead Hayer Polhemus, the widow of the first pastor of the North Reformed Church, the mansion became a stop on the Underground Railway, the runaway slave route, and a tunnel in the basement used for the purpose is still visible. Four generations of the Polhemus family lived here until 1949 when it was converted to office space. It was extensively restored in 1966 and is now owned by the firm of Bozell and Jacobs.

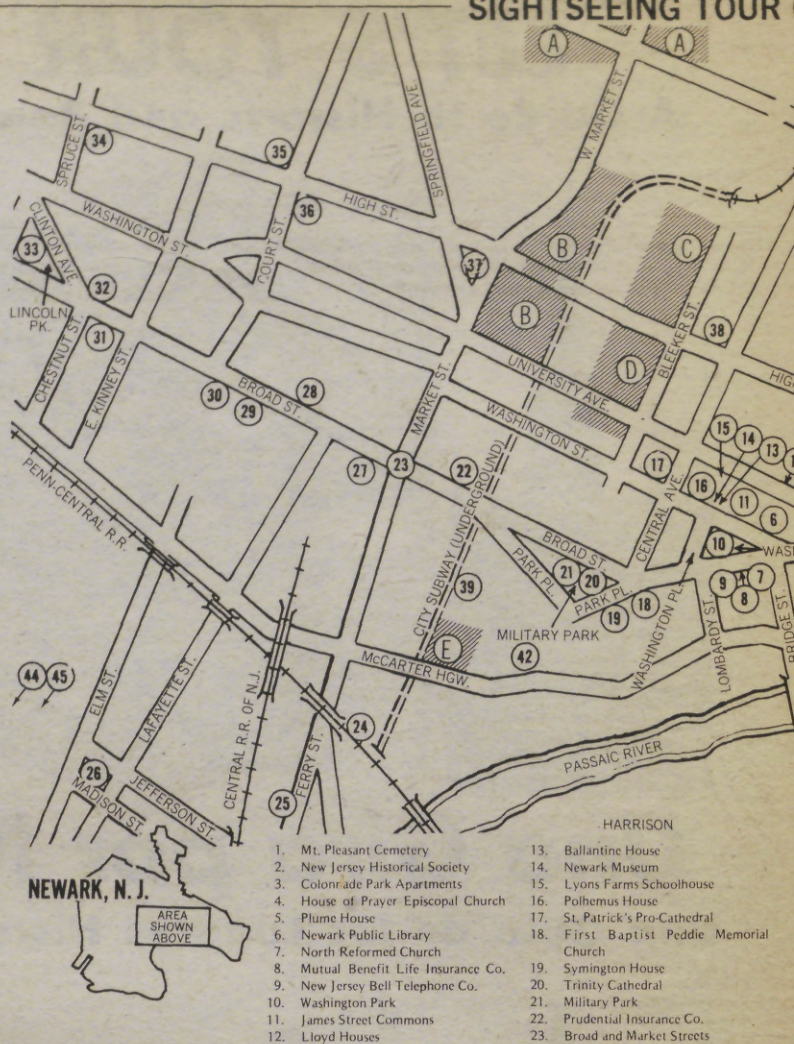
**\*17. St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral** (91 Washington St.) — This massive Gothic brick structure, built in 1849, was Newark's first Roman Catholic Cathedral, serving as the seat of the Archbishop of Newark until Sacred Heart Cathedral was completed. It represents the Catholic influx into Newark.

**\*18. First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church** (Broad and Fulton Streets) — A Byzantine granite structure, inspired by the Baths of Pisa in Italy and built through gifts of Thomas Baldwin Peddie, Philanthropist, and Mayor of Newark in the 1860s, the church was erected in 1890 and features a unique 600-light gaslight system and an unusual use of interior spaces, rich paneling, 200 doors, 173 windows, most of which are stained glass, and a dome 80 feet above the main auditorium.

**19. The Symington House** (2 Park Place) — A stately, three-story red brick townhouse built in 1808 as the rectory of Trinity Cathedral, the building was bought by Robert Symington in 1888. Also known as Continental House, it is nestled among larger office buildings and is now used for business offices. Among its features are solid mahogany floors on the first floor, fireplaces in every room, 18-inch-thick walls and English-made bathtubs encased in oak paneling.

**\*20. Trinity Cathedral** (Broad and Rector Streets) — Originally built in 1746 on a half-acre at the north end of the "training ground," now Military Park, the church was used during the Revolution as a hospital and the building suffered heavy damage. In 1809, a building committee drew up plans which incorporated a new church with parts of the old church building, and the steeple and portico were added. The chancel was deepened in the mid-19th century. It was designated a cathedral in 1917. Members of the Episcopal faith had been holding services in Newark since 1729, but the movement was given impetus in 1733 when

## SIGHTSEEING TOUR



the local Presbyterian session censured Colonel Josiah Ogden for working on the Sabbath in order to save his wheat crop from storm damage. He changed his denomination and supervised construction of the original church.

**21. Military Park** (Broad Street, between Rector Street and Raymond Boulevard) — Designed as a training place for soldiers when the city was planned in 1667, it became known in 1869 as the Town Commons or Lower Commons. In 1961 the Newark Parking Authority opened a three-level, 1000-car garage under Military Park. The areas around the 6-acre park have reflected Newark's changes over the years. In the early days the homes of some of the city's founding families were around this green. Today, office buildings and retail establishments face the park. On the east side of the park is the Public Service Electric and Gas Co. This 70-year-old, 12-story building houses one of the major bus terminals in the state. There are a number of important pieces of statuary in Military Park. The largest and most impressive work is the Wars of America monument created by Gutzon Borglum, unveiled in 1926. The newest work is a bust of John F. Kennedy by Jacques Lipschitz, at the southerly tip of the park. Other statues are of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen and Gen. Philip Kearny.

**22. The Prudential Insurance Co.** (745 Broad St.) — The 24-story white marble tower, The Plaza Building, in the heart of the downtown business district, was opened in 1960. It is one of three major buildings in the Prudential complex. The company, which has been based in Newark for more than 100 years, grew from a basement operation on Broad Street, and subsequently occupied a mammoth Gothic structure, built in 1926 and razed in 1952 to make way for the present Broad Street tower. Behind the Plaza Building is the 14-story Gibraltar Building, at 153 Halsey St., which was completed in 1926 and also reflects the Gothic influence. The Washington Street building at

213 Washington St., 18 stories tall, was built in 1942.

**23. Broad and Market Streets** — Newark's "Four Corners," this intersection has been known as one of the busiest in the United States. The crossroad for the city's major north-south and east-west arteries, the intersection was used by the early settlers, and the community's well was located here. In 1666, when the community was officially planned and laid out, these two streets were the focal point of the planning.

**\*24. Pennsylvania Station** (Market Street and Raymond Plaza) — Completed in 1933, the 293-foot-long structure, finished in Indiana limestone, contains many Art-Deco details, including aluminum wall reliefs and ceiling sculpture. It cost about \$10 million to construct. It is the third railroad station built in this general area since the original tracks were laid. The structure is now operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

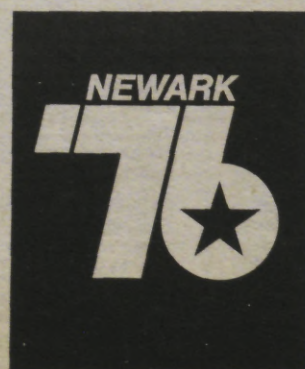
**25. Ferry Street** (East of Pennsylvania Station) — One of the main arteries through the Ironbound section (so named because of the railroad tracks that border it), Ferry Street is the commercial heart of what today is a substantially Hispanic and Portuguese community.

**\*26. St. James Catholic Church** (Lafayette and Ferry Streets) — Dedicated in 1866, St. James was built to serve the Ironbound's then largely Irish population. The parish not only contributed the funds for the brownstone church, but worked on its construction. The church features a 250-foot steeple which was completed in 1884.

**\*27. First Presbyterian Church** (820 Broad St.) — When Newark was founded in 1666 as a theocracy, the First Presbyterian church was established as a Congregational church. The original First Church building, across Broad Street from the present church, was used as a meeting house. The structure that stands today is the third structure built and known as Old First Presbyterian. It was started during the Revolution, but was not completed and opened until Jan. 1, 1791. The building remains substantially the same as it was then.

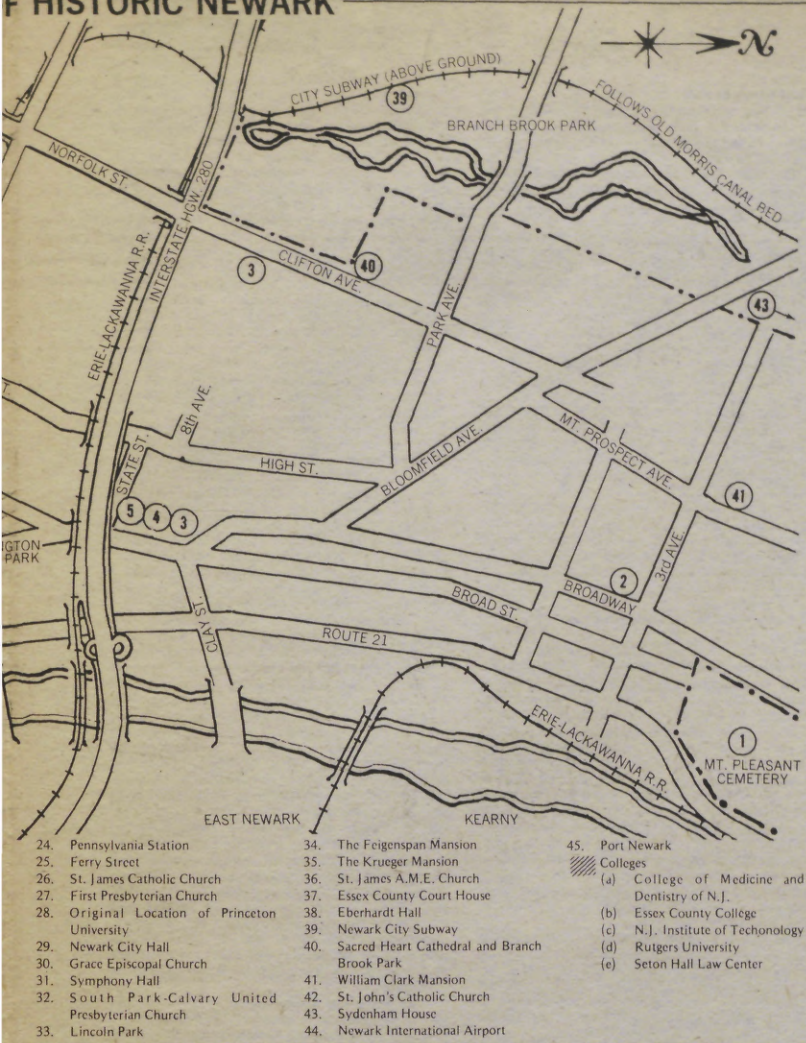
**28. Original Location of Princeton University** (875 Broad St.) — In 1747 Rev. Aaron Burr Sr., the father of the vice president, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. He established the fledgling College of New Jersey in a building on this site that housed the community's court house and jail. Classes continued here until the college was moved to Princeton in 1756. The college's first commencement was held on this site on Nov. 9, 1748.

**29. Newark City Hall** (920 Broad St.) — Opened in 1908, the 5-story domed structure was built at a cost of more than \$2.6 million. One of Newark's finest Beaux Arts style buildings, it features massive interior carved marble and fine paneling, a grand central staircase, glass skylights and decorative plaster





## F HISTORIC NEWARK



# Una Gira por Nuestro Pueblo

Con motivo al Bicentenario, presentamos aquí un vistazo a la historia, la belleza y los lugares de importancia que vemos a diario en Newark. El mapa y la guía que aparece en estas tres páginas, fueron publicados originalmente en "Metro-Newark," la revista de la Cámara de Comercio del Alto Newark. Fueron preparados con la ayuda de la Biblioteca Pública de Newark y la Oficina de Información Pública del Municipio. La guía fué escrita por Don Dust, editor de esta revista y chairman del Comité de Preservación y Monumentos Históricos de Newark. La versión al Español es de Raul Dávila, Oficial Hispano de Información Pública en la Alcaldía.

Por DON DUST

Desde su fundación en 1666, la comunidad de Newark ha estado cambiando continuamente. Su crecimiento, de una colonia rural y agraria hasta su presente posición como la ciudad más grande del estado, ha influenciado substancialmente el aspecto físico de la ciudad.

A continuación le ofrecemos una lista de los edificios existentes que sirven de ejemplo a su desarrollo. Uno puede ver granjas de belleza arcaica, e inmensos edificios de oficinas, iglesias góticas y lugares de modernos complejos universitarios.

La mayoría de las estructuras importantes están en el centro de la ciudad y el mapa en las páginas que siguen, muestra dónde están localizadas. Las descripciones de estos lugares se ofrecen a continuación y son breves, pero usted puede obtener más información al respecto en la Biblioteca Pública de Newark.

El Museo de Newark tiene a la disposición del público guías voluntarios que ofrecen excursiones por la ciudad (los asteriscos denotan aquellos edificios que han sido designados oficialmente como estructuras históricas sobresalientes, estatales o federales).

**1. El Cementerio de Mt. Pleasant (375 Broadway)** — El cementerio más viejo de Newark, inaugurado en 1844. Posee muchas características arquitectónicas interesantes, como sus portones y mausoleos. En él descansan muchas figuras prominentes de Newark y Nueva Jersey, incluyendo a Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Peter F. Ballantine y John F. Dryden.

**2. La Sociedad Histórica de Nueva Jersey (230 Broadway)** — Este edificio de tres pisos, tipo Georgian Colonial, fué construido con piedra caliza y ladrillos, en 1930. Sirve de sede a la colección de libros, folletos, pinturas, muebles y objetos históricos de Nueva Jersey, de esta organización. La sociedad fué establecida en 1845.

**3. Los Apartamentos de Colonnade Park (381 y 351 Broad St. y 25 Clifton Ave.)** — Diseñados por Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, estos tres edificios de más de 20 pisos, con paredes de aluminio anodizado y cristal, son atractivos ejemplos del trabajo de este arquitecto de fama internacional. Las estructuras comenzaron a rentar en 1960.

**\*4. La Casa de la Oración (407 Broad St. y East State St.)** — Esta es la tercera iglesia Episcopal más vieja de Newark, y fué diseñada por Frank Wills, utilizando el estilo Gótico Inglés. Fué construida a un costo de \$23,000 en 1850. El ala oeste, de piedra arenisca de color pardo rojizo, fué reconstruida en 1877 para dar cabida a la galería del órgano.

**\*5. La Casa de los Plume (407 Broad St.)** — Esta granja, de estilo Colonial Holandés, se construyó alrededor del 1710. El pequeño edificio de piedra sirvió como rectoría para la Casa de la Oración desde 1850. Leyendas apócrifas y pintorescas cuentan de visitas nocturnas que hicieran Washington y Lincoln al lugar. Es un hecho, sin embargo, que el Rev. Hannibal Goodwin inventó el celuloide filmico, que ha sido base para la industria del cine, en su laboratorio del segundo piso, en 1887.

**6. La Biblioteca Pública de Newark (5 Washington St.)** — Esta imponente estructura de piedra de cuatro pisos, se construyó en 1903 y es hoy día la Biblioteca Central de la ciudad que alberga, con sus once sucursales, más de 1.1 millones de volúmenes. Aún cuando su inmensa escalinata de mármol fuera eliminada durante la remodelación de 1952, el piso de mármol del edificio aún retiene su carácter de grandiosidad. Las dos galerías superiores del piso principal dirigen la vista hacia el tragaluz de vidrios de colores.

**\*7. La Iglesia Reformada del Norte (510 Broad St.)** — Construida en 1857-59, esta iglesia Gótica fué una de las últimas estructuras en la ciudad a ser construida en parte sin acero y hierro. Su costo de construcción fué de \$42,000. El edificio fué en una ocasión la sede para la congregación más grande de la Iglesia Reformada de América, con más de 1,800 miembros. Ha sido restaurada varias veces, particularmente, después de los incendios de 1922 y 1931.

**8. La Compañía de Seguros de Vida Mutual Benefit (520 Broad St.)** — Este edificio de 18 pisos alberga los cuarteles de esta corporación y las oficinas centrales para la área Este de los Estados Unidos. Se terminó de construir en 1957. El edificio es una prueba fehaciente de la decisión de la compañía a permanecer en Newark, ejemplo que siguieron otras firmas. Hoy representa un símbolo del renacimiento de negocios en la ciudad.

**9. La Compañía de Teléfonos New Jersey Bell (540 Broad St.)** — Construida en 1927-29 en el estilo conocido como "Perpendicular-Americano", este cuartel de la compañía telefónica se alza unos 275 pies del suelo. La fachada, que cubre los 20 pisos de la estructura, está adornada con estilizados bajo relieves egipcios. El vestíbulo principal de mármol y bronce, al estilo de un templo, está decorado con temas clásicos que representan la comunicación telefónica, haciendo hincapié en el uso del estilo de decoración Art-Deco.

**10. Parque Washington** — Este parque, que ahora se ve rodeado de edificios públicos y comerciales, fué un área vital de la ciudad desde su fundación hace 310 años. Sus alrededores reflejan los cambios de la ciudad. Originalmente conocido como Upper Commons, sirvió en 1669 como plaza de mercado. En 1775, un acre y medio se utilizó para la construcción de la Academia de Newark, que fuera incendiada durante la Revolución. Las propiedades alrededor del parque pertenecían a descendientes de muchas de las familias fundadoras, que a su vez eran mercaderes, manufactureros, doctores y abogados prósperos. El parque era el centro de la actividad social al comienzo de nuestro siglo. Las estatuas que adornan el mismo, incluyen a próceres de la talla de George Washington, Cristóbal Colón, Seth Boyden, Luis Muñoz Rivera (puertorriqueño), y Abraham Coles. Al extremo Norte del parque se puede ver el grupo escultórico "El Indio y el Puritano"; obra de Gutzon Borglum, quien fué el escultor que trabajó los rostros de los presidentes en Mount Rushmore, y del cual tenemos otras tres estatuas en la ciudad.

**11. Residencias del Parque Comunal de James Street** — Esta es una sección de 14 cuadras de hileras de casas unidas a lo largo de los lados orientales del Parque Washington y la Calle

Halsey, detrás de los edificios que ahora dan al parque. El área está siendo estudiada para restaurarse a manera de distrito histórico de la ciudad. Dentro del área han innumerables casas y edificios históricos aún en pie.

**\*12. Las Casas de los Lloyd (88-90 University Ave.)** — Las características sobresalientes de estas dos residencias Ochocentistas son sus delicados dinteles, pasillos de entrada, manteles y escalinatas. Por otra parte, carece de distinción.

**\*13. La Casa de los Ballantine (43 Washington St.)** — Este es el último vestigio Victoriano que rodea el Parque Washington. La casa es una de dos residencias construidas por los hijos del fundador de una de las principales cervecerías de Newark. Esta, construida por John Ballantine en 1885, sirve de oficinas administrativas al Museo de Newark. Sus ventanas de vidrios de colores, el uso abundante de paneles de madera, las inmensas chimeneas y uno de los pocos ejemplos del uso de cuero tallado para cubrir paredes que aún queda en la Nación, son algunas de las características sobresalientes de esta mansión de 21 habitaciones, recientemente restaurada.

**14. El Museo de Newark (49 Washington St.)** — Inaugurado en 1926, los tres pisos de este edificio guardan tesoros del mundo entero. Varias de las colecciones que posee, se cuentan entre las mejores de su tipo en este país, incluyendo la colección Tibetana, que ha alcanzado fama internacional. La estructura de granito y piedra caliza está construida alrededor de un atrio central, con bóveda de cristal. El Museo tiene departamentos de ciencia, industria, arte, arte infantil, un mini-zoológico y un planetario. El espacioso jardín trasero sirve de marco a varias piezas de escultura contemporánea, y a un extremo, el Museo de Bomberos, cocheras y la Escuela de la Granja Lyons.

**\*15. La Escuela de la Granja Lyons (en el Jardín del Museo de Newark)** — Esta escuela estuvo localizada en una ocasión entre las Avenidas Chancellor y Elizabeth, cerca del pueblo de Elizabeth. La estructura de un solo salón fué construida en 1784, para reemplazar el marco de la escuela anterior, que dió servicios por 50 años y fué destruida por el fuego. En este salón de 30 por 20 pies, el Presidente Washington habló a los discípulos, y fué el primer edificio en Nueva Jersey a construirse con piedra arenisca de color pardo-rojizo. La estructura fué íntegramente mudada al Jardín del Museo en el año 1938, como un proyecto de la WPA.

**16. La Casa Pothemus (69 Washington St.)** — Esta es una de las viviendas típicas de las casas enfilas construidas en 1859, por Eliza Broadhead Hayer Pothemus, viuda del primer pastor de la Iglesia Reformada del Norte. La mansión sirvió como albergue al "underground railway" (sistema secreto para ayudar a escapar a los esclavos fugitivos durante la época de la Guerra Civil). Aún existe un túnel en su sótano, utilizado con este propósito, y parte de la ruta que tomaban los esclavos. Cuatro generaciones de la familia Pothemus ocuparon la residencia hasta 1949, cuando se le convirtió en oficinas. Fué restaurada en 1966 y pertenece ahora a la firma Bozell y Jacobs.

**\*17. La Catedral de San Patricio (91 Washington St.)** — Esta fuerte estructura Gótica de ladrillo fué construida en 1849, y fué la primera catedral católica que sirvió de sede al Arzobispo de Newark, hasta que la Catedral del Sagrado Corazón fué terminada.

**\*18. Primera Iglesia Bautista Monumento a Peddie (Broad y Fulton St.)** — Esta estructura Bizantina de granito, se inspira en los Baños de Pízzia, en Italia, y se construyó con donaciones de Thomas Baldwin Peddie, filántropo y alcalde de Newark alrededor de 1860. La iglesia fué eregida en 1890 y en ella se destacan un sistema de luz y gas para 600

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and wrought-iron works. The central dome inside is made of copper and is flanked by atriums with glass ceilings. The three-door main entrance is approached by a 20-step stairway.

**\*30. Grace Episcopal Church (950 Broad St.)** — With the aid of the "Old Trinity," this congregation was organized in 1837 and met in a frame building until the present structure was completed in 1848. The building, in the English perpendicular Gothic style, has finely detailed Stations of the Cross in the nave, exceptional stained glass windows and a delicately ornate ceiling.

**31. Symphony Hall (1020 Broad St.)** — Known as The Mosque at the time the Salaam Temple constructed it in 1925 at a cost of more than \$2 million, the four-story building houses a 3,500-seat theater, one of the state's largest concert halls, and has been used as a cultural center since it was leased from the city in 1965. The theater's interior features a combination of Greek and Egyptian motifs, marble columns, a crystal chandelier and gold leaf fretwork and two columned side promenades.

**\*32. South Park-Calvary United Presbyterian Church (Broad Street and Lincoln Park)** — This 19th century Greek Revival church, with an Ionic columned portico and Greek peristyle towers, is considered one of the best examples of this style in the region. The interior has many classical details and an unusual barrelvaulted ceiling. Two towers were shortened from their 80-foot height in 1964. The church was dedicated in 1855.

**33. Lincoln Park (Broad Street and Clinton Avenue)** — This more than four-acre park was laid out in 1850. Opposite it is Clinton Park, in which stands a copy of the Colleoni equestrian statue, the original of which is in Venice. Around the park are the brownstone mansions built, for the most part, in the mid-19th century as the homes of the city's elite. Among these are the Dorothy Ball house, at 103 Lincoln Park, the Community Center of the Arts at 89-95 Lincoln Park (occupying two former private houses and a carriage house) and buildings housing the operations of Integrity House at 37, 45, 49, 97 99 and 103 Lincoln Park.

**34. The Feigenspan Mansion (710 High St.)** — A fine, simple four-story mansion, designed by Sanford White and built in 1905 by Christian Feigenspan, a wealthy brewer. The house contains extremely fine woodwork throughout. It is now occupied by the American Red Cross.

**\*35. The Krueger Mansion (601 High St.)** — Believed to be the most expensive home ever built in Newark, this 40-room baroque mansion was constructed in 1888-89 at a cost of about \$250,000. It was built by Gottfried Krueger, whose fortune came from brewing, and sits on the top of a hill. Now used as a beauty school and cultural center, the building features a

five-story tower, massive stone arches and frescoed ceilings, and extensive paneling.

**\*36. St. James A.M.E. Church (High and Court Streets)** — Built in 1852 as the High Street Presbyterian Church, this Gothic greystone church features towers with four steeples and cathedral memorial windows. The congregation, which at one time included a number of local and state leaders, merged with that of Old First Presbyterian Church in 1926. It became an African Methodist Episcopal church in 1944.

**\*37. Essex County Court House (Springfield Avenue and Market Street)** — Completed in 1907, this imposing structure was designed by the renowned architect Cass Gilbert. Considered by experts as one of the most beautiful and tasteful buildings of its type in the nation, the Court House features marble exterior and interior columns, a glass domed roof and ornately paneled courtrooms and offices. On either side of the main entrance are statues symbolizing "Truth" and "Power," and over the pediment stand nine allegorical statues. In front of the courthouse is Gutzon Borglum's celebrated statue of Abraham Lincoln in an informal pose, seated on a bench with his tall hat beside him. The statue was dedicated in 1911 by President Theodore Roosevelt.

**\*38. Eberhardt Hall (323 High St.)** — Built in 1856-57 as the Newark Orphan Asylum, this red brick and brownstone Elizabethan Gothic building was designed by John Welch, who also designed the South Park-Calvary Presbyterian and St. James A.M.E. churches. It serves as the administrative offices of the New Jersey Institute of Technology and houses the N.J. School of Architecture. Named after Frederick L. Eberhardt, a former Newark industrialist and president of the college's board of trustees, it features a six-story octagonal turret, which houses a stairway, and curved Flemish style gables.

**39. The Newark City Subway** — A 3.8-mile underground and ground-level rapid transit system, one of the few in the nation using trolley cars, the subway operates in what was once the bed of the Morris Canal. It was built as a WPA project and opened in 1935. A trip on the subway, from beneath Penn Station to its terminus at the Newark-Belleville border, takes 11 minutes. The system handles some 12,000 passengers daily. There are 11 stops along the route. The underground stations feature tiled walls and murals depicting various industries.

**40. Sacred Heart Cathedral (Clifton, Sixth and Park Avenues)** — A classic French Gothic cathedral, resembling the great cathedral at Rheims, France, its construction was first proposed in 1896. In 1899 the cornerstone was laid and the church was completed in 1954. Its towers soar 232 feet and the cathedral covers some 45,000 feet, comparable to Westminster Abbey. Sacred Heart is the fifth largest cathedral in the United States. It features a heavy use of stained glass, including three large

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# GUÍA

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luces, único en su clase, y el raro uso de espacios interiores, ricos paneles de madera, docientas puertas, 173 ventanas —muchas de las cuales son de vidrios de colores— y una bóveda que se alza a 80 pies sobre el auditorium.

**19. La Casa de los Symington** (2 Park Place) — Esta es una señorial residencia de ladrillos de 3 pisos construida en 1808, como rectoría de la Catedral de la Trinidad. El edificio fue comprado por Robert Symington en 1888. También se le conoce como La Casa Continental. La residencia está localizada en medio de grandes edificios y ahora se usa para negocios. Entre sus características, se destacan los pisos de caoba en la primera planta, chimeneas en cada salón, paredes de 18 pulgadas de espesor y bañaderas inglesas empotradas en paneles de cedro.

**\*20 La Catedral de la Trinidad** (Broad y Rector St.) — Originalmente, fue construida en 1746 en medio acre de terreno, al extremo norte del "área de entrenamiento" que hoy se conoce como el Parque Militar. La iglesia se usó como hospital durante la guerra y el edificio sufrió grandes daños. En 1809, un comité de construcciones diseñó planes que incorporaron la nueva iglesia a parte del edificio viejo, y el campanario y el pórtico fueron añadidos. Se le dio más fondo al presbiterio, a mediados del Siglo XIX. En 1917, se le designó como catedral. Miembros de la fe Episcopal han estado celebrando servicios en Newark desde 1729, pero el movimiento alcanzó ímpetu en el 1733, cuando una sesión Presbiteriana local censuró al Coronel Josiah Ogden por trabajar el día del Sábado para salvar la cosecha de trigo del daño de una tormenta. El Coronel cambió de religión y supervisó la construcción de la iglesia original.

**21. Parque Militar** (Broad St. entre Rector St. y Raymond Blvd.) — Diseñado como área de entrenamiento militar, cuando se planificó la ciudad en 1667, el parque se convirtió, en 1889, en el Parque Comunal del pueblo. En 1961, la Autoridad de Estacionamiento de Newark inauguró un garage subterráneo de tres niveles, para dar cabida a mil automóviles. Las áreas alrededor de los seis acres del parque han reflejado los cambios de la ciudad a través de los años. En los primeros tiempos, los hogares de muchas de las familias fundadoras de la ciudad, bordearon el parque. En el extremo Este, está la Compañía de Servicio Público de Electricidad y Gas. Este edificio, de 70 años y doce plantas, alberga la mayoría de los terminales de autobuses del estado. Hay varias piezas de escultura importante en los terrenos del parque. La mayor y más impresionante es el Monumento de las Guerras de América, creado por Gutzon Borglum, develado en 1926. La estatua más nueva es un busto del Presidente John F. Kennedy, obra de Jacques Lipschitz. Otras estatuas son la de Frederick T. Frelinghuysen y el General Phillip Kearny.

**22. La Compañía de Seguros Prudential** (745 Broad St.) — Esta torre de mármol de 24 plantas, conocida como el Edificio Plaza, queda en el corazón del distrito de negocios del centro de la ciudad y fue inaugurada en 1960. Es uno de los tres edificios del Complejo de Negocios Prudential. La Compañía, que ha tenido sede en Newark por más de 100 años, creció de una operación en un sótano en Broad St., hasta subsecuentemente ocupar una inmensa estructura Gótica, construida en 1926 y demolida en 1952, para dar paso a la actual torre. Detrás del edificio está el edificio de 14 plantas conocido como el Edificio Gibraltar, en el 153 de Halsey St., que fuera completado en 1901 y que también refleja la influencia gótica. El edificio del 213 de la Calle Washington, fue construido en 1942 y tiene 18 pisos.

**23. Las Calles Broad y Market** — La intersección más famosa de Newark, ha sido reconocida como una de las más activas de la Nación. Esta intersección fue utilizada por los primeros fundadores y al pozo de agua comunal estaba localizado aquí. En 1666, cuando la comunidad fue oficialmente planificada, estas dos calles sirvieron de centro a los planes.

**\*24. La Estación de Trenes Pensilvania** (Market St. y Raymond Plaza) — Completada en 1933, este edificio de 293 pies de largo, con terminación en piedra caliza traída de Indiana, posee muchos detalles del estilo de decoración "Art-Deco," incluyendo una pared de aluminio con bajorelieves y esculturas en el plafón. Costó \$10 millones y es la tercera estación de trenes construida en esta área, desde que los rieles originales fueron establecidos. La estructura es operada hoy día por la Autoridad de Puertos de Nueva York y Nueva Jersey.

**25. La Calle Ferry** (al Este de la Estación Pensilvania) — Esta es una de las arterias principales de la sección conocida como el Ironbound, (nombre que proviene del área de rieles de hierro que le rodean). Ferry St. es el corazón comercial de lo que hoy es substancialmente la residencia de muchos Hispanos y Portugueses.

**\*26. La Iglesia Católica de San Jaime** (Lafayette y Ferry St.) — Dedicada en 1886, la Iglesia de San Jaime fue construida para servir dentro del Ironbound a la que entonces era la comunidad irlandesa más grande de la ciudad. La parroquia, no solo ha contribuido con fondos para la construcción de la iglesia, sino que trabajó en su construcción. La iglesia cuenta con un campanario de 260 pies de altura que fuera completado en 1864.

**\*27. La Primera Iglesia Presbiteriana** (820 Broad St.) — Cuando se fundó Newark en 1666, a manera de una teocracia, la Primera Iglesia Presbiteriana fue establecida como una iglesia congregacional. El edificio original quedaba frente a la actual iglesia, al otro lado de la

Calle Broad, y se utilizaba como lugar de reunión. La estructura que tenemos hoy es la tercera construida y se le llama La Primera Iglesia Presbiteriana Vieja. Fue comenzada durante la revolución pero no fue terminada e inaugurada hasta el 1.º de Enero de 1791. El edificio es substancialmente el mismo de aquella época.

**28. Área Original de la Universidad de Princeton** (875 Broad St.) — En 1747, el Rev. Aaron Burr, padre del primer Vice-Presidente de la Nación, fue pastor de la Primera Iglesia Presbiteriana. Fue él quien estableció el joven Colegio de Nueva Jersey, en un edificio localizado en esa área, que también albergaba la corte y la cárcel de la comunidad. Las clases continuaron aquí hasta que el Colegio fue mudado a Princeton en 1756. La primera colación de grados universitarios se celebró aquí, en Nov. 9 de 1748.

**29. La Casa Alcaldía de Newark** (920 Broad St.) — Fue inaugurada en 1908. La estructura abovedada de cinco plantas, fue construida a un costo de más de \$2.6 millones. Es una de los mejores ejemplos de construcción en el estilo Beaux Arts que hay en Newark, y en él se destacan sus sólidos mármoles tallados y sus finos paneles interiores, su imponente escalinata central, los tragaluces de vitrales multicolores y los trabajos de decoración en yeso y hierro colado. La bóveda central, en su interior, está construida en cobre y abre en ambos lados, a atrios cubiertos con techos de cristal.

**\*30. La Iglesia Episcopal Grace** (950 Broad St.) — Con la ayuda de la vieja Iglesia de la Trinidad, esta congregación se organizó en 1837. Se reunió en una estructura de madera, hasta que se completó la actual iglesia en 1848. El edificio de estilo Gótico Perpendicular Inglés, posee en la nave central, finísimas y detalladas Estaciones de la Santa Cruz, vitrales de colores excepcionalmente bellos y un plafón delicadamente adornado.

**31. Symphony Hall** (1020 Broad St.) — Conocido como The Mosque (La Mezquita), cuando el templo Salaam le construyó en 1925 un costo de más de dos millones, este edificio de cuatro plantas, alberga un teatro de 3,500 localidades —una de las salas de conciertos más grandes del Estado — y ha sido utilizado como centro cultural desde que se le rentó de la ciudad en 1965. El teatro interior cuenta con una combinación de motivos de decoración griegos y egipcios, columnas de mármol y candelabros de cristal de roca, además de frisos dorados al fuego y dos pasillos con columnas a ambos lados de la platea. El edificio sirve también de sede a la estación de televisión WNJU — Canal 47, la primera teleemisora de habla Hispana en el área metropolitana.

**\*32. La Iglesia Presbiteriana del Calvario Unido de South Park** (Broad St. y Lincoln Park) — Esta Iglesia, construida al estilo de Renacimiento Griego del Siglo XIX, con su pórtico de columnas ónicas y torres con peristillos griegos, es considerada como uno de los mejores ejemplos de este estilo en toda la región. El interior posee muchos detalles clásicos y un extraordinario plafón de bóvedas de cañón. Las dos torres fueron reducidas en tamaño en 1984. La iglesia fue dedicada en 1855.

**33. El Parque Lincoln** (Broad St. y Clinton Ave.) — Este Parque de más de cuatro acres, fue construido en 1850. Opuesto al mismo, está el pequeño Parque Clinton, donde se levanta una copia de la estatua equestre de Colfeoni, cuyo original se encuentra en Venecia. Alrededor del parque se construyeron mansiones de piedra areniza de color pardo rojizo, mayormente a mediados del Siglo XIX. Erán las residencias de la élite de la ciudad. Entre éstas, están la residencia de Dorothy Ball, en el 103 de Lincoln Park, el Centro Comunal de las Artes en el 89-95 de Lincoln Park (ocupando dos de las anteriores casas privadas y una cochera) y los edificios que integran la sede operacional The Integrity House, en los números 37-45-49-97-99 y 103 de Lincoln Park.

**34. La Mansión Feigenspan** (710 High St.) — Esta magnífica mansión de cuatro plantas fue diseñada por Sanford White y construida en 1905 por Christian Feigenspan, un rico cervecero. La casa posee, de arriba abajo, un extraordinario y fino trabajo de paneles de madera. La Cruz Roja Americana tiene ahora cuarteles en ella.

**\*35. La Mansión Krueger** (601 High St.) — Se cree que ésta es la residencia más costosa que se haya construido en Newark. Esta mansión Barroca de 40 habitaciones, costó alrededor de \$250,000. Fue construida por Gottfried Krueger, cuya fortuna proviene de las cervicerías del mismo nombre. Está emplazada en la cima de un monte. Al presente, se le usa como escuela de belleza y centro cultural. El edificio cuenta con una torre de cinco pies, arcos de piedra sólidos, frescos en los plafones y un extensivo uso de paneles de madera.

**\*36. La Iglesia Africana Metodista-Episcopal de San Jaime** (Calles High y Court) — Construida en 1882 y conocida entonces como la Iglesia Presbiteriana de High Street, esta iglesia Gótica de piedra gris tiene cuatro torres y ventanas tipo catedral. La congregación, que en una ocasión incluía a un gran número de líderes locales y estatales, se unió con la congregación de la Primera Iglesia Presbiteriana Vieja en 1926. En 1944 se convirtió en la Iglesia Metodista Episcopal.

**\*37. La Corte del Condado de Essex** (Springfield Ave. y Market St.) — Completado en 1907, este imponente edificio fue diseñado por el renombrado arquitecto Cass Gilbert. Es considerado por los expertos como uno de los edificios más hermosos y de mejor gusto de su tipo en la Nación. Sobresalientes, entre sus características, están las columnas de mármol interiores y exteriores, la bóveda de cristal que le sirve de techo y los paneles ornamentales de los salones de las cortes y las oficinas. A cada lado de la entrada principal, hay estatuas simbolizando "La Verdad" y "El Poder". El frontón cuenta con nueve estatuas alegóricas. Frente a la Corte podemos ver la celebrada estatua de Abraham Lincoln, en una pose informal, sentado en un banco, con su

sombrero de copa al lado. La estatua es obra del celebrado escultor Gutzon Borglum y fue dedicada en 1911 por el Presidente Theodore Roosevelt.

**\*38. Eberhardt Hall** (323 High St.) — Fue construido en Newark en 1856-57 como Asilo de Huérfanos. Está construido de ladrillos rojos y piedra areniza de color pardo rojizo en el estilo Isabellino Gótico, por un diseño de John Welch (quien también diseñó la Iglesia Africana Metodista Episcopal St. James). Hoy sirve de oficinas administrativas al Instituto de Tecnología de Nueva Jersey y también alberga la Escuela de Arquitectura de Nueva Jersey. Fue bautizado en honor a Frederick L. Eberhardt, industrialista de Newark en el pasado, y Presidente de la Junta de Fideicomisos del Colegio. Cuenta con una torre octagonal de seis plantas y gabletes curvados estilo Flamenco.

**39. Sistema de Trenes Subterráneos de Newark** — Este es un sistema de tránsito rápido de 3.8 millas de vías subterráneas y terreras. Es uno de los pocos sistemas de trenes subterráneos en la Nación que usa el sistema de tranvías con poleas de trole, y opera a través de lo que una vez fuera el Canal Morris. Fue construido, como un proyecto de la WPA, e inaugurado en 1935. Un viaje en tren subterráneo, desde la terminal en Penn Station hasta los límites de Newark-Belleville, toma 11 minutos. El sistema da servicio a 12,000 pasajeros diariamente. Hay 11 paradas en la ruta. Las estaciones subterráneas tienen paredes de azulejos y murales en cerámica, ilustrando varias industrias.

**40. La Catedral del Sagrado Corazón** (Avenidas Clifton, Sexta y Park) — Esta catedral de estilo Gótico Francés, muy parecida a la Catedral de Rheims, comenzó a construirse en 1899 y se completó en 1954. Sus torres se levantan 232 pies del suelo y la catedral cubre una área de 45,000 pies, comparable a la de la Abadía Westminster en Inglaterra. La catedral es la quinta catedral más grande de los Estados Unidos. Entre sus atracciones tenemos el uso continuo de ventanas con vitrales de colores, incluyendo tres inmensas ventanas frontales en forma de rosa, plafones abovedados, una gran variedad de paneles de madera, mármoles importados y domésticos, y candelabros de cristal, plata y bronce. Esta no es únicamente una de las mejores estructuras en Newark, sino que representa el esfuerzo y el apoyo económico de muchas generaciones de feligreses.

**El Parque Branch Brook** — Este parque constituye la primera parte del sistema de parques del condado más viejo de la Nación. El parque, que cuenta con 328 acres en Newark, fue desarrollado en 1890 por la Comisión de Parques del Condado de Essex. La Firma Frederick Law Olmsted, que también diseñó el Parque Central de Nueva York, asistió en trazar los planos originales. El Parque se caracteriza por su variedad de facilidades de recreación, sus lagos y arroyos, y el esplendor primaveral de sus 3,500 árboles de cerezos en variados colores del rosa al blanco — muchos más que los famosos cerezos de Washington, D.C. Hay otros seis parques condales en Newark, incluyendo los 311 acres del Parque Weequahic, en el extremo Sur de la ciudad.

**41. La Mansión de William Clark** (346 Mt. Prospect Ave.) — Conocido ahora como el Centro Educativo y Cultural del Barrio Norte, esta imponente mansión de 28 habitaciones fue considerada una de las residencias más hermosas del Condado a fines

del siglo pasado. Fue construida en 1870 a un costo aproximado de \$200,000 por el fundador de la compañía Clark Thread durante la Guerra Civil. Los manteles y paneles de madera ornamentada, su sólida escalinata frontal con su enorme ventana de vitrales y sus plafones decorados, son algunas de sus características sobresalientes.

**\*42. La Iglesia Católica de San Juan** (24 Mulberry St.) — La Iglesia Católica Romana más vieja de la ciudad fue construida en 1826 y fue la primera en el Estado en contar con un párroco residente. La iglesia tiene también la distinción de tener el primer carrilón en Newark, que fue instalado en 1859. A través de sus servicios especiales y su consideración por el pobre, la iglesia ha sido conocida como "La Iglesia del Pueblo" desde 1917.

Posiblemente debido a esto, la iglesia tiene la feligresía más pequeña de Newark, una sola familia, pero sus misas son generalmente concurrencias. El edificio de piedra y ladrillos tiene contrafuertes estilo Inglés Primitivo. Su construcción ha sido alterada en varias ocasiones.

**\*43. La Casa Sydenham** (En la vieja carretera a Bloomfield) — Este es el hogar del Sr. y la Sra. D.J. Henderson. Originalmente, era una granja del Siglo XVIII. Ha sido restaurada fielmente por sus nuevos dueños; proceso que ha tomado más de 20 años. Se cree que la porción original de la casa fue construida alrededor de 1712 y ampliada en cuatro ocasiones, a través de los siglos. Permaneció en manos de la familia Sydenham hasta 1920 y es hoy el hogar privado más viejo de Newark. En una ocasión el Presidente Washington consideró utilizar la casa para cuarteles.

**44. El Aeropuerto Internacional de Newark** — Localizado al Sur del distrito de negocios de Newark, esta facilidad de 2,300 acres creció de un aeropuerto de 68 acres que se inauguró en 1928. Está localizado entre el N.J. Turnpike y la Ruta No. 1. La mayoría de los aviones de cargamento y pasajeros funcionan desde aquí. Está operado por la Autoridad de Puertos de Nueva York y Nueva Jersey, en terrenos arrendados de la ciudad de Newark. Ya se han completado y se están utilizando dos de los tres nuevos terminales.

**45. El Puerto de Newark** — Inaugurado en 1915, este Puerto, uno de los más activos en la costa Este del país. Ha estado operado por la Autoridad de Puertos en un área arrendada a la ciudad, desde 1948. El Puerto de 848 acres cuenta con más de 21,000 pies lineales de muelles de anclaje y sus planes de expansión reclaman el uso de unos 23,000 pies lineales adicionales. El Puerto de Newark está contiguo a los 1,165 acres del Puerto de Elizabeth.

**El Complejo Universitario** — Este es uno de los proyectos de desarrollo más nuevos de Newark, y abarca la construcción de nuevos edificios para cinco colegios universitarios. El proyecto está a unas cuantas cuadras de la Calle Broad, y los terrenos de los varios colegios

están también a pocas cuadras, unos de otros. La nueva construcción, que cubre más de 320 acres, a un costo de más de \$300 millones, eventualmente rendirán servicios a unos 30 mil estudiantes. Las universidades y colegios son: El Colegio de Medicina y Odontología de Nueva Jersey, 65 Bergen St.; el Colegio del Condado de Essex, 303 University Ave.; el Instituto de Tecnología de Nueva Jersey, 323 High St.; Rutgers, la Universidad Estatal de Nueva Jersey en Newark, 175 University Avenue, y el Centro de Leves de la Universidad Seton Hall, 1095 Raymond Blvd. (Estos aparecen en el mapa como áreas enombrecidas).

## GUIDE

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rose windows, vaulted ceilings, and a variety of wood paneling, imported and domestic marble, and crystal, silver and bronze chandeliers and lighting fixtures. Not only is it one of the finest structures in Newark, but it represents a commitment of money and effort by generations of parishioners.

**Branch Brook Park** — the first part of the nation's oldest county park system. The park, with 328 acres in Newark, was developed in the 1890s by the Essex County Park Commission. The firm of Frederick Law Olmsted, the designer of New York's Central Park, assisted in the original plan. The park is noted for its varied recreational facilities, its lakes and streams, and the springtime splendor of its 3,500 varied pink and white cherry trees — more than in Washington, D.C. There are six other county parks in Newark, including 311-acre Weequahic Park in the southern end of the city.

**41. The William Clark Mansion** (346 Mount Prospect Ave.) — Now known as the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, this imposing 28-room mansion was considered one of the handsomest homes in the county at the turn of the century. It was built in the 1870s at a cost of some \$200,000, by the man who founded the Clark Thread Co. during the Civil War. Ornate wood paneling and mantels, a massive front staircase with a large stained glass window and decorative ceilings are some of the house's features.

**\*42. St. John's Catholic Church** (24 Mulberry St.) — The oldest Roman Catholic church in the city was built in 1826 and was the first in the state to have a resident pastor. The church also has the distinction of having the first chimes in Newark, which were installed in 1859. Through its special services and consideration of the poor, the church has been known as "the people's church" since 1917. Possibly because of this, although the church has the smallest membership in Newark with only one family, its Masses are usually well attended. This stone and brick building features early English-style

buttressing. The church has been altered many times since its construction.

**\*43. The Sydenham House** (The Old Road to Bloomfield) — The home of Mr. and Mrs. D.J. Henderson, this early 18th century farmhouse has been faithfully restored by the couple over more than 20 years. The original portion of the house is believed to have been built around 1712 and enlarged four times over the centuries. It remained a possession of the Sydenham family until the 1920s and stands today as the oldest private home in Newark. Washington is said to have considered using the house as his headquarters at one time.

**44. Newark International Airport** — Located south of the Newark business district, this 2,300-acre facility grew from a 68-acre airport that opened in 1928. It is located between the New Jersey Turnpike and U.S. Route 1. Most major cargo and passenger carriers operate out of Newark International. It is operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on land leased from the City of Newark. Two of three new terminal buildings have been completed and are now in use.

**45. Port Newark** — Opened in 1915, this seaport, one of the most active on the east coast, has been operated by the Port Authority on a lease from the city since 1948. The 848-acre port has more than 21,000 linear feet of wharf berthing and expansion plans call for an additional 23,000 feet. Port Newark adjoins the 1,165-acre Port Elizabeth.

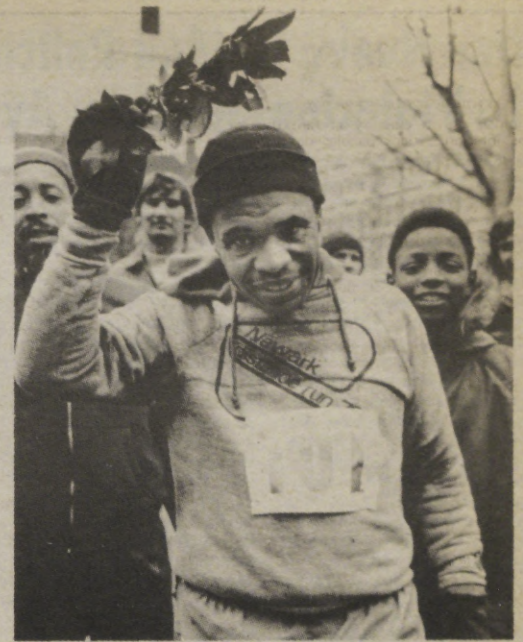
**College Complex.** One of the newest developments in Newark has been the growth of higher education and the construction of new buildings by five colleges. The development is within a few blocks of Broad Street and the campuses are within blocks of each other. The new construction, on more than 320 acres of land and at a cost of more than \$300 million, will serve some 30,000 students. The colleges are The College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, 65 Bergen St.; Essex County College, 303 University Ave.; New Jersey Institute of Technology, 323 High St.; Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey at Newark, 175 University Ave., and Seton Hall University Law Center, 1095 Raymond Blvd. (Shaded areas on map.)



# Making It in the Long Run



Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson crosses finish line in front of Newark YMWCA, to wind up 296th among 311 finishers of 12-mile race. He later doffed his crown of laurel for well-wishers. Mayor's time was 1 hour, 49 minutes, 12 seconds — about seven minutes ahead of last year.



## Once More, a Mayor-athon

It was hard for a long-distance runner to feel much loneliness in Newark on Feb. 15. That was the date of the Second Annual Newark Distance Run, and nearly 700 runners came from all over the country to participate.

A total of 577 finished — 311 over the 12-mile course through downtown Newark and Branch Brook Park, and 266 over a 4-mile part of the same route.

The numbers of participants and finishers were about 200 higher than in February 1975, when the first Distance Run was held. For the second year in a row, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson joined some of the nation's leading runners.

First place went to Carl Hatfield, a college administrator from West Virginia who came in first in the longer race. His time was 58 minutes, 44 seconds — about 4½ seconds slower than the 1975 champion, Neil Cusack.

In second place was Amby Burfoot of New London, Conn. The top woman finisher was Doreen Ennis of Nutley, who wound up 90th in the field with a time of 1:13:09. A total of 94 women competed.

Winners of the 4-mile race were David Munyon of Glassboro in first (21:20:6), followed by Rick Devine of Westwood.

A number of city officials took part in the event, including South Ward Councilman Sharpe James, who was 197th in the 4-mile race.

PHOTOS BY AL JEFFRIES



Carl Hatfield of West Virginia seemed all by himself as he raced through Branch Brook Park, but he had plenty of company later after finishing first in 12-mile race. Sharing the honors is Doreen Ennis of Nutley, who made best showing of 94 women contestants.

# Reign of Smiles



PHOTOS BY CARMELO COLON



## Renee Ellison, Talented Teen

It's such a sweet smile — and with all her talents and titles, Renee Ellison has plenty of reason to use it.

She's only 14, but Renee has already put together a winning combination of brains, beauty and personality. She's currently reigning as "Miss Talented Teen of New Jersey," a title she won in competition at the Terrace Ballroom last summer.

When not pursuing her studies at School within a School or making plans for a career as an English teacher, Renee is taking part in parades, fashion shows and pageants. She also finds time for dancing, skating and tennis.

She's appeared with the Jackson Five (she likes them, but her favorites are Earth, Wind and Fire), and her picture was in "Right On" magazine after she competed in Hal Jackson's U. S. Talented Teens Pageant in New York last July.

Renee, who'd just finished Chancellor Avenue School, was chosen for the state title from among 39 girls.

"She didn't want to compete," recalls her mother, Mrs. Barbara



Merritt of 202 Seymour Ave., who is on the staff of Consumer Action. "She felt they weren't going to acknowledge her."

But the judges were quickly captivated by her performance of a modern jazz ballet, and awarded her the title and all its prizes, including a \$700 bond and a wardrobe.

"I wasn't scared of anything but the questions," Renee says. Each girl was quizzed by the judges, and Renee was asked for a formula for world peace. She said she'd put together all the different ideas of world leaders.

Renee's been perfecting her dance routines for seven years, mostly at the Thompson Dance Studio. She's also learning modeling at the Fashion Theater of Design.

She's worked summers as a secretary in the SPEDY program. At SWAS she's on the homecoming committee, and trying out to be cheerleader — while getting straight A's in her classes.

So it looks as though Renee Ellison is just beginning to find a lot of things to cheer — and smile — about.



# Una Nueva Unidad Policiaca Combate La Violacion Sexual y Ayuda Victimas

La víctima fue una mujer de 25 años que habiendo detenido su auto esperando el cambio de luz de un semáforo en el centro de la ciudad, en la tarde de un fin de semana, fué atacada por un hombre que forzó su entrada en el asiento trasero, le colocó un cuchillo al cuello y le ordenó dar unas vueltas.

Después de un rato, se detuvieron. El hombre brinco al asiento delantero y mientras metía una mano debajo del vestido de la mujer, con la otra desabrochaba sus pantalones y forzaba a la víctima a cometer un acto de "desviación sexual". Luego, el malechor abandonó la escena llevándose \$30 y botando las llaves del automóvil.

Este es uno de los casos que aparece en los archivos de

SARA, (Sexual Assault Rape Analysis), unidad dirigida a estudiar los asaltos de violación sexual en la ciudad, localizada en el número 20 de Park Place en Newark.

En este caso en particular, el informe original se hizo por robo. Sin embargo, después de que un investigador de la escuadra de distrito hablara con la víctima, se supo del asalto sexual. La víctima ofreció una descripción detallada de su atacante —edad aproximada, estatura, peso, color de ojos y pelo, y vestimenta.

Se hizo un dibujo compuesto del atacante, según la descripción, y más tarde éste fué arrestado e identificado por la víctima. El hombre fue acusado de 15 cargos, algunos por

ataques previos sin reportar, lascivia, violación sexual y rapto.

El éxito de la solución de este caso es uno de los muchos ejemplos de efectividad de la unidad de SARA. Desde que abrió sus puertas en Junio 14 hasta Octubre 1ro., la Unidad recibió 124 informes, 38 casos más que los reportados en 1974. Aún más, la Unidad ha solucionado un 57% de estos casos, comparado con un 25% de casos solucionados en el '74. La Unidad ha revolucionado el tratamiento de víctimas de asalto sexual en Newark. Ya las víctimas no están sujetas a interrogatorios por la policía uniformada. Los casos se refieren directamente a SARA, donde la investigación está en manos de seis investigadores —especialmente entrenados— y una consejera. Dos de los investigadores son mujeres.

La víctima, si lo desea, puede pedir que su investigador sea una mujer. Aunque según el investigador Hispano, José Sanchez, las mujeres que acuden por ayuda han sentido confianza al tratar con investigadores masculinos. "Las víctimas saben que estamos aquí para ayudarles y que, debido a nuestro entrenamiento, somos más sensitivos a su estado moral y podemos atenderlas mejor."

Otro problema que enfrentaban anteriormente las víctimas de asalto sexual era el de la dificultad de recibir atención médica inmediata a la violación. Desde Abril de 1975, las víctimas son atendidas por United Hospitals, otro componente de la Unidad.

Sanchez expresa que es importante considerar las raíces culturales y sociales de las personas envueltas. Por ejemplo, en las áreas Hispánicas, Sanchez ha encontrado que en muchos casos, debido a los conceptos morales de las culturas Hispánicas —donde por el miedo a ser señaladas y "al que dirán", las víctimas prefieren callar el hecho de haber sido violadas — muchos casos de violación nunca son reportados. Por otro lado, es posible que el joven no pretendía hacer daño a la víctima. Se dan casos de muchas personas que se conocen, que salen juntos para pasar un buen rato y sin darse cuenta, terminan dejándose dominar por sus afectos sexuales. Si la muchacha no es mayor de edad, ésto, por ley, se cataloga como una violación sexual.

La Unidad de SARA habla de Sanchez como su "departamento de matrimonios"; a través de sus esfuerzos, por lo menos cinco casos han terminado en matrimonio.

En caso de emergencia, las víctimas pueden llamar al teléfono 733-7273.

## ALL from the HALL

A ROUNDUP OF RECENT NEWS IN CITY AGENCIES



Some of the pleasanter tasks for city officials are meetings with visiting schoolchildren. Mayor Gibson discusses his job with young people from Hawthorne Avenue School, while Councilwoman Marie Villani greets a group from Maple Avenue School. PFEIFER PHOTOS



### CITY TO REPAVE 23 SOUTH WARD STREETS

South Ward Councilman Sharpe James has praised the Municipal Council for approving a contract to complete the Federally Assisted Code Enforcement (FACE) redevelopment program begun in the South Ward in the late 1960s.

The governing body approved a \$651,757.35 contract with Robert Bossert and Co. of 10 Lister Ave. for the resurfacing of 23 streets in the areas where the FACE program was implemented. FACE provided homeowners in designated South Ward neighborhoods with loans to bring their properties up to federally acceptable code enforcement levels.

Under the terms of the program, the city agreed to make certain public improvements, including the resurfacing and repaving of streets. "The city is merely meeting its obligations so that we can complete the program," James noted.

Work on the 23 South Ward streets would also include curbing adjustments and construction as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of sidewalks and streets, according to Engineering Director Alvin Zach.

### CARRINO WANTS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TAXED

Newark Councilman Anthony Carrino has proposed that the New Jersey Legislature allow the city to collect taxes from exempt properties owned by the county, state, and federal governments.

Carrino said the assessment value of exempt properties in Newark totals about \$150 million, or approximately \$15 million in tax ratables.

He maintained that "property owners in Newark are carrying the tax load for the county, state and federal governments. Only 40 per cent of Newark's land is taxable." He contended that the city could not survive when the burden of its costs must be borne by the small number of its residents who are homeowners.

He claimed that the solution to Newark's fiscal dilemma could be resolved if a 1935 state law granting exemptions to certain properties is repealed, and legislation enacted to allow Newark to collect taxes from state educational institutions and quasigovernmental agencies such as the Port Authority.

### BUTTONE CRITICIZES CITY USE OF CARS, PHONES

West Ward Councilman Michael P. Bottone wants to decommission 100 of the city cars now in use, and establish a car pool.

Last year the councilman had also called for a decrease in city cars. "It costs between \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year for maintenance, gas and insurance on each car," he noted. "If we take at least 100 cars out of service we will save approximately \$300,000."

He also declared: "It is unnecessary for every employee in the city to have a phone." He noted that \$517,000 was budgeted for phones in 1975, and the council approved an additional \$158,000. He also stressed that long distance calls should be monitored.

In addition, Bottone called for the \$132,000 spent on copy machines last year to be trimmed 25 per cent in 1976. "It is not necessary for every city department to have its own Xerox machine," he said.

### CALLING ALL RATS: STAND UP AND BE COUNTED

The Newark Urban Rodent and Insect Control Project is conducting its annual rat infestation survey in a 415-block area in the North and Central parts of Newark. Commonly known as the "old Model Cities Area," it is the primary target area of the project.

The survey will try to determine the degree of reduction of the rat problem in the target area during the past 12 months. Moreover, the results will also be used to establish priority attack areas.

Incidence of rat bites, another indicator of infestation, has decreased steadily in the area for the last six years. There were 16 rat bites city-wide during the past 12 months, but only two in the target area. During the past six years a total of 42 rat bites were confirmed in the target area, as follows: 1969 - 14 bites; 1970 - 10; 1971 - 8; 1972 - 5; 1973 - 3; 1974 - 2.

Free information on rat control techniques is available from the Newark Urban Rodent and Insect Control Project, 1 Lincoln Ave., Newark, N.J. 07104; telephone 733-7955.

## Como Evitar Ser Violada

He aquí algunos consejos para mujeres sobre cómo evitar ser violada, y cómo evitar ladrones y criminales:

1. Si usted vive sola, sólo ponga su apellido o sus iniciales en las guías de teléfono o en su buzón.
2. Aún cuando esté en casa, o cuando salga por solo unos minutos, cierre seguramente todas sus puertas.
3. Nunca abra una puerta inmediatamente, sin que la persona que llama a su puerta se identifique antes.
4. Tenga siempre la llave de su puerta a mano cuando regrese a casa.
5. Cuando un extraño le pida usar su teléfono, no le permita entrar. Ofrezcale que usted misma puede conseguirle ayuda de emergencia o hacer la llamada por él (sin permitirle entrar).
6. Si usted nota que una ventana o puerta de su casa ha sido forzada o rota mientras usted estaba fuera, no entre a la casa, ni tampoco grite por auxilio. Vaya calladamente a una casa o apartamento vecino y llame inmediatamente a la Policía. Espere afuera mientras ellos llegan.
7. Si su seguridad se ve amenazada mientras está dentro de su automóvil, presione la bocina y continúe su camino inmediatamente.
8. Mientras el auto esté estacionado durante la noche, elija un lugar bien iluminado para mayor seguridad cuando regrese. Antes de abandonar el automóvil, asegúrese de que no hay tipos sospechosos alrededor.
9. Después de bajarse de un autobús, o salir de la estación del sub-way en la noche, asegúrese de que no la estén siguiendo. Si nota a alguien sospechoso detrás o frente a usted, cruce la calle. Si es necesario, cruce en zig-zag de un lado a otro de la calle. No tenga miedo de correr. Si el sospechoso insiste en seguirle, esté preparada a defenderse gritando o corriendo a buscar ayuda en una residencia iluminada o algún negocio. Si es posible, pida ayuda a un automóvil que pase.
10. Evite atajos mientras camina, especialmente a través de patios traseros, lugares de estacionamiento, callejones y zaguanes.
11. Si usted se encuentra en el recibidor (lobby) con un extraño, déjele tomar el elevador primero y espere el próximo. Si usted está ya en el elevador, y entra alguien cuya presencia le molesta, salga del mismo en el próximo piso. Párese siempre en frente al panel de controles; si le atacan, apriete el botón de alarma, y todos los otros botones que pueda alcanzar.

## How to Avoid Rapists

Here are some tips for women on how to avoid rapists, as well as robbers and other criminals:

1. If you live alone, list only your last name and initials in phone directories and on mailboxes.
2. Lock your doors during the day, even if you are home, and even if you leave for only a few minutes.
3. Never open the door immediately without identification of the caller.
4. Have your key ready when you return home.
5. When a stranger asks to use your phone, do not permit him to enter. Offer to summon emergency assistance or make the call for him.
6. If a window or door has been forced or broken while you were out, DO NOT ENTER OR CALL OUT. Use a neighbor's phone immediately to call the police and wait outside until they arrive.
7. While in the car, if your safety is threatened, hold down the horn and drive away as soon as possible.
8. When parking at night, select a place that will be lighted when you return. Check for loiterers before leaving the car.
9. After getting off a bus, or leaving a subway station at night, look around to see whether you are being followed. If someone suspicious is behind you, or ahead of you, cross the street. If necessary, criss-cross from one side to another, back and forth. If you feel you are being followed, don't be afraid to RUN. Should he continue to trail you, be prepared to defend yourself by SCREAMING AND RUNNING to a lighted residence or business, or possibly flagging down a passing car.
9. Shun shortcuts while walking, especially through backyards, parking lots and alleys.
10. If you find yourself in the lobby with a stranger, let him take the elevator, and you wait for it to return for you. If you are on the elevator and someone gets on whose presence makes you uneasy, get off at the next floor. Always stand near the control panel; if attacked, hit the alarm button and press as many of the other buttons as you can reach.

## HONORED



Diane Mosley, community relations specialist for Newark Human Rights Commission, has been named "Employee of the Year" by the agency. She was cited for job performance and community involvement.



# People and Places

**END OF THE LINES?** The N.J. Division of Motor Vehicles has opened a new center at 228 Frelinghuysen Ave. — just in time for Gov. Byrne's proposal to scrap the whole vehicle-testing program. But until then, the new center serves as a three-lane inspection station, driver qualification center and motor vehicle agency. It replaces facilities formerly scattered around the city.

**RIGHT SIDES OF THE LAW:** Two new phone numbers are worth noting if you need legal help or have a complaint about government. The N.J. State Bar Association has begun a statewide lawyer referral service for people who can afford legal help but don't know where to get it; the toll-free number is (800) 792-8315. The N.J. Department of the Public Advocate now takes citizens' complaints around the clock; its number, also toll-free, is (800) 792-8600.

**GRADING THE PAPERS:** If you're interested in job and training programs, or in public housing, you might check out some local newsletters. The Mayor's Office of Manpower has just begun "Peoplepower," a handsome tabloid edited by Ray Rogers, former reporter for several major newspapers. Also coming from the Manpower Office is "Teamwork," concentrating on the Comprehensive Manpower Delivery System; Barbara Perry is editor. And at the Newark Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Raymond Curtis edits a newsletter called "Domicile."

**CONSUMING INTEREST:** The Newark Office of Consumer Action is presenting a series of free consumer education classes Wednesdays at 11 a.m. and Mondays at 7 p.m. at the Martin Luther King Jr. Community Center, 316 Clinton Place. The topics include budgeting, credit, contracts, installment buying and shopping for clothes and food. Those who complete the courses receive certificates. Information: 923-9300.

**EVERY 20 CENTS HELPS:** The basic minimum wage went up from \$2.10 to \$2.30 an hour on Jan. 1, according to a reminder from the U.S. Labor Department. But for certain types of workers — in small stores, schools, hospitals, laundries, and domestic jobs — the minimum is only \$2.20 at this point. They're finally supposed to go to \$2.30 in 1977. If you think you're not being paid the legal minimum, check with the Wage — Hour Division, 970 Broad St., 645-2279.

**READING ROOM:** The Essex County Park Commission offers a Bicentennial Garden Guide telling about herbs, flowers and vegetables that were popular 200 years ago. Write 115 Clifton Ave., Newark, N.J. 07104, or call 482-6400. The U.S. Department of Commerce has published a new directory of organizations funded through its Office of Minority Business Enterprise to assist minority entrepreneurs. Write OMBE Information Service, 14th and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230.

**CAPITOL INVESTMENT:** No need to run up a long-distance charge if you want to transact business with your U.S. Senator or Congressman; they all have offices in Newark's Federal Building, 970 Broad St. Here are the numbers: Sen. Clifford P. Case, 645-6040; Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., 645-3030; Rep. Peter W. Rodino Jr., 645-3213.

**WITH RHYME AND REASON:** A portrait of Italian poet Eugenio Montale, winner of the 1975 Nobel prize in literature, has been hung in the North Ward Educational and Cultural Center, 346 Mount Prospect Ave. The presentation was made by Angelo Menna, director of restoration for the center, to Stephen Aduabato, executive director, during a reading and discussion of Montale's works.

**JOINING THE CROWD:** The new campus of Essex County College may look lonely now — but it won't be for long. The college has a record enrollment of more than 7,000 students ready to move into the new "megastructure" at High and West Market streets. The college has more than doubled in size since it opened in 1968 with 3,400 students in an old office building.

**CHECK-OUT COUNTER:** The Federal Trade Commission has accepted a consent agreement requiring Mayfair Supermarkets Inc. — operator of Foodtown markets — to have advertised items available at or below advertised prices. The consent order also requires the food chain to mark prices on advertised goods, give rain checks for those that aren't available, and post its ads and lists of unavailable items. The FTC had alleged a number of Foodtown stores did not have advertised items.

**"S" IS FOR SKATING:** McKinley School is rewarding attendance with ice skating at the rink in Branch Brook Park. The program, set up by Vice Principals Rocco Policastro and Samuel Shapiro, began in December with more than 400 children taking to skates. Jack Sheik, rink manager, hopes other schools follow suit. Meanwhile, adult admission at the center has been cut to \$1.50 for holders of the \$5 annual resident cards.

**CATCHING A KILLER:** The American Cancer Society has begun two health information programs in the out-patient waiting room at Martland Medical Center. A film and lecture on pap smears are offered Thursdays at 1:30 p.m., and a talk and demonstration on breast self-examination are presented Fridays at 10 a.m. Breast and uterine cancer kill more American women than any other disease. Further information: 456-5460.

**HOUSEWARMING:** The Ballantine House, last of the many mansions that once lined Washington Park, has a refurbished face for the Bicentennial. Now the interior of the house, built by a son of the founder of the brewery, is to be rehabilitated, and then furnished with Victorian antiques from the Newark Museum collection. The restoration, financed mostly through the city's capital budget, is due for completion this fall.

## FACTS about NEWARK

AMERICA'S THIRD OLDEST MAJOR CITY, FOUNDED IN 1666

For further information about Newark, Essex County and New Jersey, visit the Library at 5 Washington Street, or phone 733-7775, 7776. Prepared by: New Jersey Reference Division, Newark Public Library

SCHOOLS		GEOGRAPHY		POPULATION	
Public Schools	No. of Students	Latitude: 40° 44' 14" Longitude: 74° 10' 55"	Land Area: 24.4 sq. mi. Elevation: 3 to 256 ft.	1666 — 200 (estimated)	
	84		Paved Streets: 382 mi. Sewers: 397 mi.	1776 — 1,000 (estimated)	
Colleges	5		Parks: 41 city parks, 38.84 acres	1800 — 6,000 (estimated)	
	20,000		7 county parks, 755.72 acres	1830 — 10,953	
				1850 — 38,894	
				1870 — 105,059	
				1890 — 181,390	
				1910 — 347,469	
				1930 — 442,337	
				1950 — 438,776	
				1970 — 382,417	
SOME NOTABLE NEWARKERS		FORMS OF GOVERNMENT		Population by wards (1972)	
Capt. Robert Treat, City's founder		1666 Founded by settlers from New England		Central — 76,333	
Seth Boyden, inventor of patent leather		1713 Queen Anne Charter		East — 75,978	
Stephen Crane, novelist		1789 Township of Newark		West — 76,105	
John Cotton Dana, librarian		1833 Government by ward meetings		North — 76,561	
Philip Roth, novelist		1836 City of Newark incorporated		South — 77,953	
Amiri Baraka, writer		1857 New city charter			
Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, inventor of celluloid film		1917 City Commission			
Jerry Lewis, actor		1954 Mayor-Council government			
Franklin Murphy, governor					
Edward Weston, inventor					
Jerome Kern, composer					
James Baxter, educator					
HOSPITALS		CITY ADMINISTRATION		Some VITAL & FINANCIAL STATISTICS	
Columbus Hospital	125 beds	Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor		Births: 7,364 (1972)	
Doctors Hospital of Newark	37 beds	Municipal Council		at a rate of 18.0 per 1,000	
Harrison S. Maryland Hospital of the College of Medicine & Dentistry of N.J.	625 beds	Earl Harris, at-large, President		Deaths: 3,951 (1972)	
Newark Beth Israel Medical Center	497 beds	Jesse L. Allen, Central Ward		at a rate of 10.1 per 1,000	
St. Michael's Medical Center	404 beds	Michael P. Bottone, West Ward		Marriages: 3,372 (1973)	
St. James Hospital of Newark	216 beds	Anthony Carrino, North Ward		at a rate of 8.6 per 1,000	
United Hospitals of Newark	590 beds	Sharpe James, South Ward			
Resident physicians: 402		Henry Martinez, East Ward			
		Councilmen-at-large			
		Anthony J. Giuliano, Donald Tucker			
		Marie L. Villani			
		Business Administrator: William H. Walls			
		Fire Department			
		John P. Cau field, Director; Joseph M. Redden, Chief			
		Police Department			
		Hubert Williams, Director; Anthony Barres, Chief			
		Board of Education			
		Charles A. Bell, President			
		Stanley Taylor, Superintendent of Schools			
		Municipal Court Judges			
		Irvin B. Booker, Chief			
		Harry J. Del Plato, John Dias, William E. James			
		Golden E. Johnson, Chester A. Morrison			
SCULPTURE IN THE CITY		TRANSPORTATION		TALL BUILDINGS	
'Seth Boyden', by Karl Gerhardt (Washington Park)		Airport: 2,300 acres; 6,753,000 passengers (1972)		Midlantic National Bank	465 ft. 36 floors
'Mggr. George Hobart Doane', by William C. Noble (Rector Park)		147,000 tons of freight (1972)		Raymond-Commerce	448 ft. 36 floors
'Indian Group', by C.B. Ives (Lincoln Park)		Ports Newark & Elizabeth: 693.79 acres. Cargo handled, 10,704,122 long tons (1970)		Prudential Plaza	370 ft. 24 floors
'Abraham Lincoln', by Gutzon Borglum (Courthouse)		Railroads: Penn Central, Erie Lackawanna, Central of N.J., Lehigh Valley		Gateway 1, Tower	355 ft. 30 floors
'George Washington', by J. Massey Rhind (Washington Park)		Other: The country's largest privately owned short-haul bus company; and the world's largest truck terminal		Fireman's Fund American Insurance Cos.	326 ft. 21 floors
'Wars of America', by Gutzon Borglum (Military Park)				N.J. Bell Telephone	275 ft. 21 floors
'John F. Kennedy', by Jacques Lipchitz (Military Park)				Gateway 2, Western Electric	272 ft. 20 floors
				Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.	271 ft. 18 floors
SOME HISTORIC LANDMARKS		CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS		TOP EMPLOYERS	
Old First Presbyterian Church (1787-90), 820 Broad Street		Newark Museum: established in 1909, it is the largest in the state, with collections in the arts and the natural and physical sciences.		33 companies employ more than 1,000 people each. The biggest are:	
Trinity Cathedral (1743-4), Broad and Rector Streets		Newark Public Library: founded in 1889, it is the state's largest public library. It has over 1,000,000 volumes, as well as pictures, microfilms, phonograph records, newspapers, magazines, etc.		Anheuser-Busch, Inc.	
Lyons Farm Schoolhouse (1784), Newark Museum Garden		N.J. Historical Society: established in 1845, it is one of the oldest in the country. Its library has 50,000 volumes and 988 manuscript groups. It has five galleries and three period rooms.		Bamberger's	
Rectory of House of Prayer, the Plume House (early 18th century), 411 Broad Street		N. J. Symphony Orchestra: organized in 1928, it is now captained by Henry Lewis, the first Black to lead a major U.S. orchestra.		Midlantic National Bank	
Sydenham-Heider son House (early 18th century), 29 Old Road to Bloomfield				Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.	
				Pabst Brewing Co.	
				Prudential Insurance Co.	
				Public Service Electric & Gas Co.	
				Western Electric Co.	
				Westinghouse Electric Corp.	
				Weston Instruments	

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## CITY HALL HOT LINE...623-2000

### Consumer Action

While a woman from Ridge Street was shopping for some groceries at the Pathmark Supermarket on Mt. Prospect Avenue, her car was struck by a delivery truck. After repeatedly asking the insurance company representing the delivery firm to settle the claim, she came up empty-handed. The insurance company wanted to recreate the accident to determine if the truck actually did the damage, but the truck could not be pulled from its delivery schedule.

Consumer Action contacted the insurance company and was able to have the claim settled for the entire amount of \$56.70.

\*\*\*\*\*

A complainant from Oxford Street contacted our office after his landlord had refused to return his security deposit upon moving.

Consumer Action called the landlord, Central Development Corp., and was able to obtain a refund of the security deposit in the amount of \$120.35.

\*\*\*\*\*

A woman from Pennsylvania Avenue had been laid off her job for over one month, and still had not received her unemployment compensation check.

Consumer Action contacted the State Employment Service Office and discovered that

her check hadn't been mailed out because she never submitted one of the necessary forms. Subsequently, the woman submitted the form, and she received her delayed check for \$160.

\*\*\*\*\*

A resident of Colonia contacted our office with a complaint against the Veterans Administration in Newark. The woman's husband died more than a year ago, and she still had not received the \$400 burial fee or his pension.

Consumer Action called the Veterans Administration office at Washington Place, and was able to straighten out the matter.

\*\*\*\*\*

A man from Chadwick Avenue contracted with a small company to have his home rehabilitated. The work was not to exceed the quoted price of \$2440 before finance charges. However, when the man received his payment book from the bank, the total amount was \$6,408.36. At this point he pleaded to Consumer Action for help.

Consumer Action arranged a meeting between the bank and the complainant. It was determined the contractor had added charges and materials to the original quoted price. The bank decided to settle for a mere \$2,000 cash, which was \$440 less than the original price and more than \$4400 cheaper than the financed price.



## A Reporter Revisits a Silent City Room and Finds...

# There's Not Much News on Market St.



PHOTO BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



NEWARK NEWS PHOTO



PHOTO BY AL JEFFRIES

The Newark News building on Market Street is now owned by the city, and its future is uncertain. Its city room was crowded and busy in the late 1960s (left above); now it's filled only with rusting typewriters and fading memories.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Newark News died in 1972, but its building still looms large on Market Street. Its past also looms large for those who worked there. Now the building is being taken over by the city. Here's a personal look inside by someone who knew the deceased paper all too well in its final years.

By DOUGLAS ELDRIDGE

The Newark News building is not much of a place for nostalgia.

I discovered that when I toured the vacant building at 215 Market St. with a small group of people interested in its acquisition by the City of Newark.

In May 1971 I left the building to go on strike with the Newspaper Guild, and I had not been beyond the lobby since then. Now I wanted to see what was left of the place where I had spent 14 eventful years as a reporter.

It wasn't an easy expedition — physically or emotionally. The elevators are in semi-retirement, so we had to climb to the 11th floor. The building is unheated, and the inside atmosphere was decidedly tomblike. Some floors were filled with acrid smoke, caused by the torches of a crew dismantling the remaining equipment.

I did find more memorabilia than I expected — all of the bound volumes of past papers still stacked neatly on the file-room shelves; an old wooden telephone book rack still standing in the middle of the city room; here and there a photo or memo on a desk or a wall.

My interest in these vestiges was not shared by my companions. I might as well have been an archaeologist digging into some ancient temple, as I paused at a deadline schedule on a composing room wall, or picked up a frayed typographical manual from a newsroom desk.

The tour was led by Mark Newhouse, one of the younger members of the family that owns The Star-Ledger and also owned The News' building in recent years. (This seemed ironic, since I recalled the days when the two papers were tooth-and-nail rivals.)

The building had been taken over by The Star-Ledger as part of a \$20 million deal with Media General, final owner of The News, during the 1971 strike. The News resumed publication briefly in 1972, but after its final gasp The Ledger had little use for the building. The property was still assessed for more

than \$2.5 million, however, and that meant taxes of more than \$250,000 a year.

The Newhouses offered the building to the city as a gift, and the City Council voted final acceptance Feb. 18. There's talk of remodeling the massive complex into a new police headquarters, but officials aren't sure yet just what to do with the property.

Our touring group included two Newark police officers; the city's director of engineering, who must figure out if and how the building could be used; two officials of the Newark Public Library, on the lookout for historical material; and two photographers from the city's Public Information Office, hoping to find some stray equipment for the City Hall darkroom.

The tour began in the lobby, where a lone security guard sat amid three electric heaters. I noted that the brass mailbox had disappeared, an untrimmed Christmas tree stood atop a filing cabinet, and a short prayer was taped to an office door.

One of the machinery dismantlers told us most of the printing equipment, including some 40 Linotypes, had been taken out and scrapped. Some old presses are still in the basement; nobody is sure how to get them out of there.

Up we went, to the very top — up stairways covered with shreds of paint that has peeled in the dampness. On the 11th floor we found account books dating to the turn of the century. On the ninth were bound volumes going back to the 1890s — piles and piles of them.

On the seventh floor some photographic darkrooms were still littered with negatives and fading prints. On the next few floors, offices still contained old desks and equipment. On the fourth floor the composing room was eerily bare. Only two of the old typesetting machines had been left in place, and there was hardly a stick of type left in sight.

Finally we reached the third floor. This was where I worked, and in all my days there it had never been silent. Always there had been a lively babble of editors' and reporters' voices — sometimes loud, sometimes soft; always there had been background noise of typewriters, teletypes, telephones, police radios, fire alarm bells.

No more. No more noise, no more action... no more life.

Some 20 typewriters — which helped record the

major events of a generation of Newarkers — were piled ingloriously on a few desks. Two teletype machines — which once aroused us to wars and disasters around the world — now stood mute in a darkened room.

Desks were strewn about, and I couldn't tell if mine was still there. Filing cabinets lined the walls; I found familiar names on the drawers, but nothing inside. I then approached the editors' offices with a bit of dread (just like in the old days); there was nothing in the offices — no trace that anyone had ever been there, except a broken bottle, and a safe on which someone had thoughtfully taped the combination.

Images flooded over me. I felt like some old veteran, groping for his former foxhole on an overgrown, nearly forgotten battlefield.

We went into the file room. The librarians discovered boxes of photographs that had been overlooked when most of the files were moved to a warehouse on High Street, where they are still maintained by the public library. The librarians said they would not take the hundreds of bound volumes, since all the papers are already on microfilm.

I indulged myself in one memento — the volume for June 1970, when Kenneth A. Gibson was elected Mayor of Newark. I helped cover that election; now I work for Mayor Gibson.

The city's Bicentennial Commission is considering a possible sale of bound volumes as historical souvenirs, but it is likely most will be carted off as scrap.

In the file room a table was covered with old AP biographies and debris. One companion asked: "How could they just walk out and leave it like this?" The question annoyed me; did it make any difference how the place was left when The News died?

The biggest find of the day was a sheaf of Bill Canfield cartoons — originals, proofs and engravings. I gave them to the librarians, and they later gave a couple to the engineering director; all were delighted with the discovery. (Canfield is now editorial cartoonist for The Star-Ledger.)

I never got to inspect the second and lower floors. I had tarried too long on the third, and Mark Newhouse was eager to end the tour and be about his business.

So I thanked him, wrestled the 1970 volume under my arm, and walked out the front door. I might have wished a lot of old comrades had been with me this afternoon, but I was rather relieved to be alone.

## No Buses Like Show Buses!

For Romeo Bryant, the play's really the thing. And not just the play, but the dinner and the bus ride, too.

Bryant, a Newark teacher, is local representative of "Show Bus to Show Biz," which organizes theater parties for clubs, churches and community groups. The project is headed by Margaret Hill, who has written "Curtain Call" columns for INFORMATION in the past.

For any group of 35 or more, Bryant will obtain tickets for any Broadway show, arrange dinner at a New York restaurant, and charter a bus to pick up the group and return it at any location in the area. Prices vary with the theater and the restaurant; a lunch and matinee may go for \$18.75 a person, or a fancy dinner and

top musical may cost \$31.75.

While the Transport of New Jersey drivers' strike has fouled up his schedule, Bryant is still booking future excursions. He has found in the theater parties an outlet for his own longtime love of the theater.

Bryant, who is 26, attended Newark public schools, and then obtained a B.A. from Kean College and M.A. from Columbia University. He's appeared in numerous plays at college and with the Hillside Community Players.

Since 1972 he's taught eighth grade at Ann Street School in the Ironbound, and many of his "Show Bus" bookings have been arranged through the Home and School Association there.

The theater trips are popular, Bryant says, because

"it gives people things to do. There's also the convenience of not having to drive. And people don't like to be in New York by themselves." Some groups also organize the parties to raise funds for themselves.

Information about theater parties is available from Bryant at his home, 25 Clifton Ave. (Apt. 1908), 482-1518, or from Margaret Hill at 642-5555.

### THEIR CREDIT IS GOOD

The St. James AME Federal Credit Union recently celebrated its 30th anniversary at Scott's Manor in Orange. Formed in 1946, the union now has more than \$300,000 in assets. Benjamin W. Hill is president and Mollie P. Johnson is treasurer. It is affiliated with St. James AME Church at High and Court streets.

## Portrait of the Artists



These five students from the Newark School of Fine and Industrial Art were among a group who decorated the pediatric section of United Hospitals with cartoons. From left are: Andrea Tissot, Denise Denzer, Jess van de Mark, David Eggleston, and Richard Radcliff. Students spent a week beautifying the hospital.

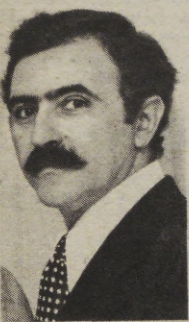


## NAMES in the NEWS

The Newark City Council has saluted ANTONIO SANCHEZ, the only Newark high school football player to be nominated for All-County and All-Metropolitan teams, and for the Group IV first team in the All-State roster. The citation was presented on behalf of the Council by COUNCILMAN HENRY MARTINEZ of the East Ward.

The late DR. WILLIAM H. HORTON, a Newark educator who was killed in an auto accident last March, has been memorialized at the school he once headed. The Garfield School on N. 7th Street has been renamed the Dr. William H. Horton School. He was principal there for two years before he became an associate to the assistant superintendent of schools in 1974. The present principal is CHARLES SIMMONS.

PAUL MOLLE, assistant director of personnel for the Newark Board of Education, has been elected president of the Careermen's Club, a group of Civil Service employees. Molle was formerly manager of personnel development for the city. He succeeds DEPUTY POLICE CHIEF KENNETH MELCHIOR as club head.



The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has honored several Newark leaders for efforts to improve the environment. Citations went to GORDON BISHOP, writer for The Star-Ledger; EUGENE FIELD, director of environmental studies for the Essex County Park Commission; JACK SHEEHAN of Newark, a member of the Bloomfield Area Environmental Action Group, and VIVIEN LI, coordinator of the city's air quality control program.

PATROLMAN ROBERT EMBREY and FIREMAN CARMINE VILLANO were honored for valor recently by the 200 Club of Essex County. Embrey managed to kill one holdup suspect and apprehend others last February, although he had been shot and struck from behind. Villano rescued a mother, her baby and three children from a 1974 fire in Crane Street. Also honored were two Sheriff's detectives, ARTHUR LANG and NATHANIEL TAYLOR, who captured two robbery suspects in June.

JUDGE GOLDEN E. JOHNSON of the Newark Municipal Court has been elected chairman of the board of Newark-Essex Legal Services. She is the first Black woman judge in Newark, and formerly headed a Central Ward unit of the American Civil Liberties Union. She succeeds JOSHUA LEVIN as board chairman.



ALPHONSE STOIA JR. is the new chairman of the Newark Board of Adjustment and believed to be the youngest person ever to hold the position. Stoia, 37, joined the zoning board only last year. He is a partner in a lumber and millwork firm, the owner of a new restaurant on St. Francis Street, and an active member of political and social groups in the Ironbound.

The Social Security Administration has appointed SUE CLAYBORNE manager of its new branch at Bergen Street and Avon Avenue, which serves the Central and South Wards. She has worked for Social Security in the Buffalo, N.Y., area since 1966.

Veterans' Days: SAMUEL SACHS, manager of baths and pools for the city, has been elected commander of the Veterans Civic League of New Jersey for the 50th consecutive year... CARLOS V. GIROD, an accountant with the Newark Division of Water Accounting, has been honored by the Newark Veterans Committee... North Ward Memorial Post 488, American Legion, has honored its commander, GERARD PERNA.

Fathers' Days: Three priests have been honored recently for varied contributions. REV. EDWIN LEAHY, OSB, headmaster of St. Benedict's Preparatory School, received the Newark Jaycees' "Distinguished Service Award"



Richard Iacobucci (left) Newark funeral director and former policeman, has been elected chairman of the Newark Central Planning Board. Henry A. Street (right), affirmative action officer for a New York construction firm, has been appointed to the board by Mayor Gibson. Iacobucci replaces Joseph Bradley as chairman of board.



for reopening the school... MSGR. ALOYSIUS J. WELCH, founder of the Guild of St. Joseph the Worker and former administrator of St. Joseph's parish in Newark, was honored on his 35th anniversary as a priest.

DR. ROBERT SPELLMAN has been named vice president of academic affairs at Essex County College. Spellman has degrees from Virginia State, Rutgers and New York University; he joined the Essex faculty as an art instructor in 1968... The college's board of trustees has re-elected PETER ADUBATO chairman, MRS. MARY BURCH vice chairman, and RENARD ROSSI treasurer. Mrs. Burch is the founder of The Leaguers, Inc., a Newark youth organization.

SALLY G. CARROLL has become the first woman president of the Batons, Inc., an organization of Black law enforcement officers. She is a court attendant for the Essex County Sheriff's Office, and past president of the Newark branch, NAACP. She was cited as "Member of the Year" by the Batons in 1975.



Official actions: BEN KRUSCH, mason foreman for the city, has been re-elected to a 22nd term as chairman of the Employees' Retirement Fund... NATHANIEL WASHINGTON, director of recreation and parks, has been named to the N.J. Board of Recreation Examiners... STEVEN ROTHER, former Newark tax collector, is now acting general counsel for the Newark Housing Authority... GERALD VERNIERO, former city license commissioner, has been appointed to the Essex County Tercentenary Commission... SEN. ANTHONY IMPERIALE has been approved as a city constable, and joined Security Police Service... East Ward Councilman HENRY MARTINEZ is a grandfather at 39, youngest on the Council.

Medical men: DR. JOSEPH TAFARO is president of the medical staff of St. Michael's Hospital, where he has been on the staff since 1953... DR. IRVING H. PLAIN, Newark ophthalmologist, has been named to the N.J. Board of Medical Examiners... DR. SAM D'AMBOLA is director of the family practice program at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center in Edison... DR. WILLIAM D. CRECCA, 81, is "Man of the Year" for the Livingston Chapter of Unico National... DR. ALEXANDER T. CACCIARELLI is the new president of the medical staff at St. James Hospital, where he has served as radiology director since 1963.

REV. RALPH T. GRANT, the director of the city's Work Experience for Youth program, has been elected chairman of the National Commission on Education. Mr. Grant served formerly as the director of the Action Now complaint service, and past president of the United Community Corp.



### LET'S GET IT RIGHT!

It was incorrectly reported in our last issue that Armand Lembo, director of inspections for the City of Newark, has been named to the board of Broad National Bank. Actually, he has been appointed to the board of Security National Bank. We apologize for the error.

## SPEAKING OF Social Security

By MONICA ROJAS



As Medicare is an often confused and misunderstood health insurance program under Social Security, which helps millions of people, 65 or older, and many severely disabled people, under 65, in paying the high cost of health care, this time I will dedicate this column to this subject.

Medicare coverage is divided into two parts: Hospital insurance (Part A) and medical insurance (Part B).

**Hospital Insurance** pays for in-patient hospital care and for certain followup care and services rendered after you leave the hospital.

The services covered in a hospital or skilled nursing facility are the cost of room and meals, including special diets, in semiprivate accommodations (two or four beds), hospital nurses, operating rooms, intensive care, laboratories, X-ray and other radiology, equipment and supplies, drugs and biologicals, and other services normally furnished. However, some services are not covered by hospital insurance, for example, extra charge for private room (unless medically necessary); private-duty nurses; the first three pints of blood in each benefit period, and all personal convenience items requested by you, such as a telephone or television in your room.

A benefit period starts at the time you go to the hospital, and ends when you have not been a patient for 60 days. There is no limit to the number of benefit periods you can have. A new benefit period can start the next time you go into the hospital. This insurance pays all covered expenses for up to 90 days in each benefit period:

- For the first 60 days - all but the first \$92, and
- From the 61st through the 90th day - all but \$23 a day.

Care in a psychiatric hospital has a lifetime limit of 190 in-patient days.

### Lifetime reserve of 60 extra days:

If you used all your hospital days in a benefit period you can use "lifetime reserve" days. Hospital insurance will pay for all covered services except \$46 a day. However, lifetime reserve days cannot be renewed.

When you have to go to a participating skilled nursing facility, staffed and equipped to furnish skilled nursing care, rehabilitation care and many related health services, hospital insurance will pay for all covered services, up to 100 days, if you meet ALL the five following conditions: before transfer to the skilled nursing facility, you were in the hospital for at least three days in a row; if you were transferred because you required care for a condition which was treated in the hospital; if you were admitted to the facility within 14 days after you left the hospital; if a doctor certified that you need, and actually receive, skilled nursing or skilled rehabilitation services on a daily basis, and if the facility's Utilization Review Committee does not disapprove your stay.

The Medical Insurance (part B) of Medicare help pays for your doctor's services, outpatient hospital services, and many other

Continued on page 20

## HABLANDO SOBRE EL SEGURO SOCIAL

Por MONICA ROJAS

Para evitar posibles malinterpretaciones y confusiones respecto al programa de salud MEDICARE, seguro que fué establecido para ayudar a las personas de 65 años o más, y a las personas menores de 65 que se hallen gravemente incapacitadas, a pagar el costo elevado del cuidado de salud, dedicaré esta columna a hablar sobre el particular.

El Seguro de Salud Medicare está dividido en dos partes: Seguro de Hospital (Parte A) y el Seguro Médico (Parte B).

El Seguro de Hospital ayuda a pagar los gastos por el cuidado que usted reciba como paciente en un hospital y por ciertos cuidados post-hospitalización.

Los servicios cubiertos, mientras usted está en un hospital o en una instalación de enfermería especializada son: costos de cuarto semiprivado y comidas, incluyendo dietas especiales; enfermeras del hospital; sala de operaciones; cuidado intensivo; laboratorio; equipos y accesorios, drogas y productos biológicos, y rayos X y demás servicios radiológicos, y otros servicios normalmente suministrados.

Hay algunos servicios que no están cubiertos por el seguro de hospital, por ejemplo: Cargos extra de cuarto privado (a menos que sea médicamente necesario); enfermeras privadas; las tres primeras pintas de sangre de cada período de beneficio, y todo artículo de conveniencia personal, como teléfono y televisión en su cuarto.

El Período de Beneficio comienza cuando ingresa en el hospital, y se termina cuando deja de ser un paciente por 60 días consecutivos en un hospital u otra institución que suministre servicios de enfermería especializados. No hay límite en cuanto al número de períodos de beneficios que pueda tener. Un nuevo período de beneficios empieza cuando vuelve a ingresar al hospital, y el seguro paga todos los gastos cubiertos hasta un límite de 90 días en cada período de beneficio, así:

- Por los primeros 60 días - todo, menos los primeros \$92, y
- Desde los 61 días hasta los 90 - todo, menos \$23 al día.

El cuidado en un hospital psiquiátrico tiene un límite de beneficio vitalicio de 190 días.

### Reserva Vitalicia de 60 Días Extra:

Si usted ha utilizado todos sus días de hospitalización durante un período de beneficio, usted podrá hacer uso de los días de "reserva vitalicia". El seguro de hospital pagará por todos los servicios cubiertos, excepto \$42 diarios. Sin embargo, los días de "reserva vitalicia" no pueden ser renovados.

Cuando usted tenga que ir a una institución especializada en suministrar servicios de cuidado de salud, rehabilitación u otros servicios de salud relacionados, el seguro de hospital pagará por todos los servicios cubiertos hasta un límite de 100 días, siempre y cuando usted reúna TODAS las siguientes condiciones:

- Si antes de ser transferido a la institución especializada, usted

Continúa en la página 20



## YOUR CITY DIRECTORY

The new directory of agencies and services published by the Newark Public Information Office has turned out to be a best-seller.

The first printing of 5,000 copies of the 16-page "City Directory" went quickly, and requests for more than 4,000 additional copies had been received by the time a slightly revised edition was printed in early March. The second printing totaled 6,200 copies.

The directory lists some 475 agencies and organizations that are active in the community. It is designed for ready reference and lists all major public and private agencies in Newark. They are broken down into 47 different types of services and activities. The index and all subject headings are printed in both English and Spanish.

The booklet also contains a bilingual list of the most frequently called telephone numbers in city government.

The booklets were mailed to 3,200 community institutions, groups and leaders, and are also available free from the Newark Public Information Office, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102; telephone (201) 733-8004.

Among entries in the booklet are services for the aged, alcoholics, blind, children, consumers, deaf, drug addicts, families, foreign born, handicapped, unemployed, veterans and youth. Also listed are civil rights and community groups, day care centers, hospitals, libraries, museums, post offices, newspapers, radio and television stations, public utilities and transportation. Among the largest categories are education, employment, housing, health, and law enforcement.

The book grew out of directory sections that appeared in INFORMATION in 1972 and 1973. Most of the information was obtained from telephone directories, public agencies and the United Way, which published its own directory in 1973.

## Rev. Harry Spellman Heads Newark Agency for Elderly

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Rev. Harry T. Spellman of Newark has been appointed director of the city's Office of Elderly Affairs. Formerly employed with the Newark Human Rights Commission for six years as a community relations specialist, he replaces Robert Strand, who was acting director for more than a year.

Commenting on the appointment, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson said: "Dr. Spellman brings to this new position a high level of experience and sensitivity. In many difficult and delicate assignments for the Human Rights Commission, he has demonstrated an ability to work with all kinds of people."

At age 56, Dr. Spellman says he's "just a little past the golden age" and knows what kinds of needs senior citizens have.

"We'll pick up what the agency is really about and gear it in the direction that it should go," he says, emphasizing the agency's elderly transportation program; free meals and nutrition service; and counseling in government benefits available to seniors.

"Numerous senior citizens have been waiting two and three years to get senior citizen housing," Dr. Spellman notes, and an important phase of his job will be to find out what is holding up housing for the elderly. "We'll be getting lists of vacancies and making them available to our people," he declares.

Giving his views on the primary concern of today's golden ager, he explains: "All they need is a little consideration — someone to talk to, help them to write letters and go to the store. Through the church, I've gotten a number of outlets to provide these kinds of services."

An alumnus of Central High School and a 1975 graduate of Shaw University in his native North Carolina, Dr. Spellman has been affiliated with city government more than 17 years, spanning three mayoral administrations. Married and with four children, he holds a doctor of divinity degree from Trinity College and a doctor of humane letters degree from Wesleyan College. For 10 years he has been the pastor of the



White City Church of Christ in Trenton, N.J.

The Office of Elderly Affairs is at 605 Broad St. and is open each day from 9 till 4. Its telephone is 624-6209.



David S. Dennison, left, executive director of Mayor's Policy and Development Office, administers oath of office to newly elected officers of MPDO Citizens' Advisory Board. From left; George Branch, chairman; Mary

Kefalas, first vice chairman; Ralph Matarazzo, secretary-treasurer; Osborne Carter, second vice chairman, and Robert Jackson, assistant secretary-treasurer. The 27-member board oversees Newark's Community Development program.

## George Branch New Chairman Of MPDO Citizen Advisory Unit

George Branch, a longtime community leader, has been elected chairman of the Citizens' Advisory Board for Newark's Community Development program.

The 27-member board, appointed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and members of the City Council, helps oversee the planning and operation of some \$20 million in federal programs administered through the Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO).

Branch, a recent appointee to the board, was elected chairman in a contest with Mrs. Anetha Todd, who had headed the citizens' unit since 1974. Immediately after the election, Branch and Mrs. Todd pledged cooperation with each other, and with their colleagues on the board.

Branch is a recreation activity leader for the Newark Housing and Redevelopment Authority, and also serves as a

member of the Newark Board of Education. He is also president of the West Kinney Scholarship Fund and vice president of the Central Ward unit of the Boys' Clubs of Newark.

Other new officers of the CAB for the year are: First vice chairman, Miss Mary Kefalas; second vice chairman, Osborne Carter; secretary-treasurer, Ralph Matarazzo; assistant secretary-treasurer, Robert Jackson, and parliamentarian, Charles Sanders. Miss Kefalas and Carter are also new appointees to the board.

Branch says one of his goals is to develop a better understanding among board members of their obligations to the city. He also wants to see workshop meetings held, "so that the community could have more input."

The new chairman expresses strong support for the Housing and Community Development

Program, now nearing the end of its first year. "I think it is a great program," he declares. "It is the kind of program long overdue for what it means to the community."

The Citizens' Advisory Board (CAB) was first organized in 1968 as part of the old Model Cities program. In 1972 it was reorganized into its present form, with 18 members chosen by the Mayor and nine selected by individual members of the City Council.

Much of the board's work is done through four task forces that match the operating divisions of MPDO — Planning and Review, Contract and Monitoring, Evaluation, and Community Organization.

The new officers were inducted after the election by David S. Dennison, executive director of MPDO. He said his agency welcomes the board's recommendations, and he urged the members to help in the revision of the city's Urban Development Policy, a new overall design for future projects.

Most of the board's members took part in the election. In addition to the officers, the members are: Sally Carroll, Michael Cienia, Lincoln Cooke, George Cunningham, David Davie, James Dupree, Collins Green, Mildred Helms, Pedro Hernandez, William James, Miller Jordan, Dr. Marvin Kraushar, Jose Lebron, Philip Orlando, James Rone, Matthew Russomanno, Rev. Willie Simmons, Eric Stokes, Millard Terrell, Anetha Todd, and Daniel Warnock.

Task force chairmen chosen for this year are: Community Organization, Orlando; Contract and Monitoring, Mr. Simmons; Evaluations, Dr. Kraushar, and Review and Planning, Cienia.

## BENEATH THE DOME, A NICER HOME Painters and Cleaners Giving Facelift to City Hall

Newark's City Hall, which has grown somewhat shabby through the years, is receiving a full-scale rehabilitation.

Scaffolding has been erected in the rotunda of the five-story building, and workers are painting and cleaning all interior public spaces, including the dome, the adjoining open courts, and the corridors.

Officials say some areas have not been redecorated in 25 years. They hope the new color scheme will enhance the basic beauty of the 60-year-old structure.

In addition, the four elevators in the building are to be rebuilt; leaking portions of the roof and dome will be repaired, and the lighting system overhauled.

Plans call also for the development of new meeting and exhibition areas in the building's two "wells" — open courts that extend from the second floor to the skylights. Temporary offices now located in one of these wells will be moved elsewhere in the building.

The work is tied in with a general rearrangement of municipal agencies during the last two years. Many offices have already been moved from City Hall to the Two Guys building and other downtown locations. City Hall remains the executive and ceremonial focus of the government, and will continue to house agencies that deal extensively with the public.

The painting and cleaning are being done by Advanced Coatings Co., Inc. of Orange, under a contract for \$69,000. The firm, lowest of three bidders, is expected to spend nine months on the job.

Most of the interior is being painted a bronze or butterscotch, somewhat lighter than the present brick-red corridor walls. The ceiling will be blue, and a plain gray will be put over the many metal and plaster surfaces that formerly resembled marble.

Many of the simulated marble surfaces — which are developed by a process known as "scagliola" — are faded and discolored, and

recreating them would be costly and time-consuming. On the other hand, all authentic marble, natural woodwork, gold leaf, and glass will be cleaned and repaired.

"It will be a new look," says Anthony Luppino, city architect. "It'll be cleaner and brighter. Esthetically, it will accentuate the true architectural value, as it was originally designed."

And Donald Meeker, a city management specialist who has helped develop the project, says: "We are removing the phoniness to highlight what is there."

City Hall, opened in 1906, was designed in the classical style and built at a cost of \$2 million.

Alvin Zach, director of the Department of Engineering, says the repairs to the roof are to be done simultaneously with the redecoration. Ceiling plaster has been badly damaged in recent years because of leaks in the dome and the gutter system.

Zach said all the costs of the work are being paid for through the city's capital budget, which is entirely separate from the operating budget.

The elevator work is being done by Higdon Elevator Co. of Hackensack on a contract for \$86,718. The elevators suffer frequent breakdowns, and recently three of the four were out of operation at one time. The contractor will install new cabs, which can be operated manually or automatically.

Officials say the well areas can be used, with a minimum of remodeling, for large gatherings or exhibitions. The wells may provide a setting for displays of sculpture, banners, tapestries, mobiles, and other art, Meeker says.

Agencies now using space in the south well — Rent Control, Consumer Action, demolition, and the municipal library — will be moved elsewhere in the building.

In recent years several major departments, including Health and Welfare, Public Works, Recreation and Parks, and Finance, have moved from City Hall to office buildings.

### AT THE BUS STOP



Lawrence Hamm, student at Princeton University and former member of the Newark Board of Education, has been placed on disciplinary probation by university for allegedly heckling Louise Day Hicks, Boston foe of school busing, when she spoke at Princeton Nov. 19.



# LA CASA ... ES SU CASA

Viene de la página 3



## COED

Continued from page 5

exhibited in the fact that of the 36 students who graduated from COED in June, 1975, approximately 15 have entered college, five have entered technical training, and five are working in fields in which they received training at COED.

Students from COED have been asking what they will do for occupational training if COED is closed, and more importantly, what they can do to keep it open.

Migdalía Cruz, 16, a student a COED for four months, says: "I think that the last thing they should do is to take our education away from us. COED has helped me a lot. I have a parttime job as a dental assistant, and the course I'm now taking (dental technology) has helped me in my job and they gave me a raise."

Ben Surles, 17, a student in food services, disapproved of the closing. "COED is very educational; you learn a trade and it's free."

COED is actually an expanded and improved concept for what has historically been called "vocational education." It employs the "cluster" concept in its teaching and learning processes. "Clusters" are occupational training areas, and exploit a student's capabilities to his/her fullest potential by running the gamut of all current job opportunities in a particular occupation.

Russomagno contrasts COED to the traditional vocational schools: "Unlike regular vocational schools which only teach one trade to a student, the entire COED staff puts an emphasis on career development aspects of what the students are getting into. The student achieves immediate goals, but can also choose alternate goals and is armed with the skills to pursue these alternative goals."

There are 14 clusters offered at COED: Automotive reconditioning, construction trades, data processing, drafting and design, electricity and electronics, electro-mechanical systems, environmental systems control (air conditioning and heating), food services, health occupations, industrial mechanics, marketing-merchandising-management, office occupations, public service careers, and visual communications.

Each cluster, in turn,



VINCENT RUSSOMAGNO

provides training for 25 to 125 occupations, from which the students can choose. Students are offered the flexibility to move from cluster to cluster, until they find the type of training that appeals to them.

The students attend COED for one-half of the school day, and their regular high school the other half-day. They receive 15 credits a year at COED, which, together with the required academic credits, enable them to receive a diploma from their high school, and a Vocational Certificate from COED. Unlike standard vocational training, students graduating from the program not only have training in a particular area, but also have academic requirements for acceptance to college.

COED is way ahead as far as instructional media are concerned. A vast array of films, slides, tapes and other non-print materials and machines is readily available. And if needed materials cannot be obtained from the usual sources, they are designed and produced at COED. The students can produce overhead transparencies, a slide sequence or an audiotape. COED has facilities for typesetting and printing as well. The audio-visual area includes a 3-screen remote controlled rear projection system viewable from a 44-seat lecture theater.

COED has established working relationships with Rutgers-Newark, Kean College, Montclair State, and Essex County Colleges. Students from the colleges can complete internships at COED.

It is evident that this is not just another pilot program, but a very special program geared towards providing Newark youth with marketable skills. Unlike most training programs, COED deals with in-school youth, not drop-outs or hard-to-handle youth.

The physical plant was built specifically for COED and all equipment contained in the facility is of high quality. In the automotive reconditioning cluster, students actually do bodywork on cars. In food services, students even learn decorative cooking.

If the school is closed, the question remains of what will become of this equipment. Dan Herman, director of special services, cites new dental equipment which has never been used, and had been planned for an extra course in dental technology taught by a dentist. Leased equipment, such as IBM computers, can be returned, but other equipment which was bought by COED would remain as wasted.

Years of planning have gone into the creation and successful operation of COED. Now the state feels that it is not worth continuing, although those who will be hurt the most are those who can afford it the least. If the state cannot come up with funds to continue COED, and it is scrapped, as has been projected, it will do more than put some 200 personnel out of work — it will put hundreds of Newark youth out of the running in the job market.

disturbios del Día del Trabajo, me propuse a ayudar a aquellos muchachos adolescentes, que, como yo, ahora se enfrentaban a los mismos elementos de corrupción. La manera de atraerlos a un proyecto como este, está en hacerles comprender que este lugar es de ellos; el que el trabajar —ya bien sea pintando, clavando, o construyendo algo para arreglar el sitio, es una especie de inversión en una casa que es suya. Una vez comprenden el valor de esa inversión también comprenden que tiene que protegerla.

"Además estando nosotros conscientes de la sospecha que ellos tienen hacia todo lo que les presentan los adultos, tratamos que se unan a nuestras actividades y a las clases que les ofrecemos, dejándoles saber de antemano que nuestro personal está aquí para guiarlos, no para dictarles. Les ofrecemos la oportunidad de aprender algo beneficioso, pero son ellos los que deben tomarse el interés de aprovecharla.

R.D. "En otras palabras, que no se les obliga a hacer algo".

R.R. "Exacto. Les dejamos hacer lo que les guste hacer. Si les gusta ser fotógrafos, que se matriculen en la clase de fotografía, y así por el estilo.

R.D. "¿Usan algún sistema de recompensa?"

R.R. "Algunos de estos muchachos trabajan y les pagamos. Esto es, los participantes más activos y positivos. Primero los evaluamos. Aquellos que lo ameritan, si estudian, pueden trabajar por las tardes, tal vez hasta tres horas diarias, y se les paga por esas tres horas. Hay muchos que han abandonado la escuela y se acercan a nosotros con el interés de mejorarse. Estos participan en nuestro programa educacional, como lo son el programa para obtener el diploma de equivalencia general o Inglés Como Segunda Lengua. Ya que éstos están desempleados, les ofrecemos la oportunidad de trabajar, a salario, hasta cinco horas diarias."

Las oportunidades que ofrecen en la Casa a estos jóvenes son impresionantes. La mayoría de los miembros de su personal son personas sacrificadas, que en realidad están dispuestas a trabajar el número de horas que sea necesario, por el bien de la comunidad. Los salarios son humildes y el trabajo árduo y exigente, pero, el concepto filosófico detrás del proyecto les ha convertido en una familia unida.

R.R. "La mayoría de estos trabajadores son profesionales talentosos. Nos hemos rodeado de personas realmente sensitivas a los problemas de la juventud, personas que también han pasado por los mismos problemas. La relación que existe entre ellos y los muchachos es excelente. El personal, profesional de la Casa supervisa las actividades ofrecidas en las áreas de educación, orientación, recreo, talleres de artesanía, etc."

Erasmó Figueroa, se ha unido a nosotros durante la gira del edificio. Erasmó está a cargo del componente educacional, que ofrece además de las clases de Inglés Como Segunda Lengua, cursos en Inglés conversacional, servicios tutoriales en toda clase de asignaturas académicas y preparación para la obtención del Diploma de Equivalencia de Escuela Superior, tanto a jóvenes como a padres y a otros

adultos.

Su departamento trabaja coordinadamente con el Departamento de Consejería, a cargo de Moisés Rivera. Ese departamento ayuda a los jóvenes con cualquier problema personal, de familia o comunal, acciones legales y problemas de drogas.

M.R. "Tratamos por todos los medios de mantener un buen sistema de comunicación entre los padres de los muchachos que vienen a nosotros con problemas y sus maestros en la escuela. Nos interesa corregir cualquier problema hogareño o comunal que afecte la labor del muchacho en la escuela, y viceversa. Para esto es necesario el involucrar a los padres en nuestras propias actividades y servicios. Cuando llega la época de rendir planillas de "Income-Tax," ponemos a la disposición de ellos a un contable que les ayuda a llenar las planillas. Y si hay que ayudarlos cuando tienen que ir a Corte, o al Bienestar Público, también lo hacemos."

Las actividades recreacionales de la Casa son varias. Cuentan con un gimnasio, y un equipo de boxeo, salón de juego de mesa, y un programa de eventos especiales como películas, conferencias y exhibiciones. Robin Morales, joven pintor profesional, está a cargo de esa departamento. Le asisten Manuel Torres, Antonio Ortiz, y Josefa Luna.

R.R. "Ya hemos comenzado a establecer talleres de fotografía, cerámica, grabado, pintura y periodismo. Incluso ya estamos publicando nuestro propio periódico que lleva el nombre de nuestra organización "La Casa".

La casa se interesa por cualquier clase de problema que surja dentro de las varias comunidades hispanas a través de la ciudad. Igualmente, trata de interesar a los jóvenes y a las familias a las que rinden servicios en ayudar a buscar una solución a estos problemas.

R.R. "Por ejemplo, tenemos el caso de la pre-escuela Ramón Emeterio Betances. Esta fue la primera escuela totalmente bilingüe que se estableció en Newark. OYE, se tomó la iniciativa de hacerlo. Desgraciadamente, después del fuego que sufrió OYE, tuvimos que mudar la pre-escuela a Lincoln Park. De alguna manera se fueron perdiendo los vínculos y hoy día la pre-escuela no está en manos de la comunidad Puertorriqueña. Nuestro propósito es rescatarla y devolverla a nuestra comunidad. Estamos organizando una junta de 18 miembros, nueve de los cuales son padres de los mismos niños que asisten a ella. También hemos apoyado y

trabajado en el proyecto CURA (Comunidad Unida Por la Rehabilitación de Adictos Hispanos) hasta verlo establecido."

"Queremos también que los muchachos se vayan interesando por nuestra cultura y participen de proyectos culturales, como lo son el Festival de Herencia Cultural Puertorriqueña, y el Desfile Puertorriqueño. Por otro lado estamos llevando a cabo un estudio sobre los Puertorriqueños de la ciudad.

R.D. "¿Qué otros planes futuros tienen ustedes?"

R.R. "Queremos establecer una librería hispana en el área del complejo universitario de Newark, para que la corran los mismos muchachos del programa. Aquí, además de libros, venderíamos artesanías Puertorriqueñas, objetos de arte y artículos relacionados con nuestra cultura. Los fondos obtenidos se emplearán para mejorar el proyecto en general.

"Claro está, nuestro ideal es levantar un fondo para construir y establecer un centro gigante, para los jóvenes hispanos de toda la ciudad, donde podamos ofrecer más talleres y facilidades de recreo, deportes y educación."

La Casa funciona al presente con \$53,000 de fondos que provienen de varias instituciones. El Departamento de Asuntos Comunales les aporta \$8,000 mediante el Programa JINS.; el Departamento de Instituciones y Agencias les subvenciona con \$45,000, y a través del del Ministerio Ecueménico Metropolitano, les llegan otros \$15,000.

R.R. "Lo que hacemos, sería imposible si no tuviéramos la ayuda que nos presta la administración municipal al darnos ocho miembros de nuestro personal a través del Programa CETA. Lamentablemente, los cortes presupuestales que el Gobernador Byrne propone hacer en el estado, nos afectarían. Me alegro que la comunidad hispana se esté organizando para protestar de esta medida presupuestal que amenaza con anular los servicios que al presente se ofrecen a los hispanos. Los nuestros, entre ellos."

Ramón se despide de mí con esta nota de pesadumbre. Salgo a buscar mi automóvil. Afuera los muchachos comienzan a arremolinarse para entrar. Al doblar la esquina, otros dos jóvenes conversan: "¿Quieres ir de parranda con nosotros?", le pregunta el uno al otro. "No, gracias. Esta noche tengo clases en la Casa."

Sonríen esperanzados. La Casa, en nuestro idioma, también significa hogar.

## Chorus of Questions



Harry Simeone, a former Newarker whose chorale achieved wide renown with "The Little Drummer Boy," is questioned by Newark high school students during a live broadcast on WBGO-FM, the Board of Education station.

PHOTO BY ROBERTA PFEIFER



# Harry Wheeler

Continued from page 5

funding pie shrinks, so to speak. In other words, it does not increase. The end result of this was that the City of Newark began to receive a smaller slice of the pie because it had to be divided differently."

Wheeler offered this proposition as a way of illustrating the point: "If the state and city have to cut the pie in eight pieces, each piece has to be a certain size. But when 10 counties are added to the pie, it must then be divided into 18 pieces instead of 10. Yet the size of the pie remains the same. Each piece necessarily becomes smaller."

"If the system cannot produce the jobs that are meaningful where a man gives a full day's work for a full day's pay," Wheeler says emphatically, "then let's re-examine the system."

He declares that this country will not deal with its acute unemployment problems effectively until a full-employment policy is officially implemented.

"When I say full employment," he says, "I'm prepared to say that if this nation had an unemployment rate of 3 per cent, I'd accept that on the basis of our great freedom of movement. You've got to have certain percentage of unemployment to deal with the right of an American citizen to move around this country."

Although the federal government passed legislation on full employment as long ago as 1945, Wheeler views

efforts in that respect thus far to be a "sham."

Wheeler, born in Mississippi, was brought to Newark when he was only one month old. He received a bachelor of science degree in education from Newark State (now Kean) College and a master's degree in public administration and education from Seton Hall. As a graduate student at various New York universities, Wheeler has almost finished work for a Ph.D. in education. He also worked as a teacher in the Newark school system.

As an active participant in the civil rights movements through the years, Harry has established a wide reputation as a result of his close association with the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference and many other groups.

In recent years, Wheeler has been Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's man in the area of manpower development and related matters.

Harry has a particular way of looking at his staff.

"My immediate staff is 20 and I have a thesis about that," he said. "I don't measure my importance in this administration by the people that I supervise. That's ridiculous. Because, managerially, I have watched those who desire that, have slippage destroy them. What am I going to do — compound mediocrity with numbers?"

As a perceptive social observer, Wheeler believes black people must establish a strong political base as the initial step in the struggle for racial progress. He thinks Newark has made some significant strides in that direction. As evidence, he points to the wide distribution of blacks holding high positions in the municipal government.

## Calendar Girls



The main entrance of the Newark Public Library is one of the local scenes in the new 1976 calendar prepared by the Girl Scout Council of Essex County. Scouts are, from left, Lisa Harris, Jacqueline Harris, Leticia Beverly and Deneen Griffin.

## SU GUIA DE LA CIUDAD

La ciudad de Newark acaba de publicar un Directorio cubriendo una lista de más de 475 agencias y organizaciones que prestan servicio Newark. Han sido clasificadas de acuerdo con la clase de servicio que proveen.

"La Guía de la Ciudad de Newark" fue compilada por la Oficina de Información Pública de Newark.

En la hoja final de la

portada figura una lista completa de las agencias gubernamentales en Newark a las cuales se llama con mayor frecuencia y sus números de teléfonos.

Copias de esta útil y necesaria Guía pueden adquirirlas escribiendo a Newark Public Information Office, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102 o usando el teléfono (201) 733-8004.

## CETA

Continued from page 5

further layoffs in both government and business, Harry Wheeler, city director of manpower, reports Newark has obtained a \$5 million grant under Title X of a 1965 public works bill that was given new life through the Emergency Job and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974.

The EJUA Act enables Title X to spend what amounts to billions of dollars nationally to create local jobs (an estimated 800 for Newark) in what Wheeler describes as "part of a labor-intensive program designed to generate job opportunities in areas of high unemployment."

The jobs are labor-oriented as opposed to administrative, and will "hopefully bring back about 100 previously laid-off municipal employees," says Wheeler. Other workers will be drawn from applications presently on file with the Public Service Employment Program.

Newark's \$5 million share of the \$26 million state allocation, designed to help stimulate the construction industry, will provide employment on a one-year basis at a number of public works projects: A Bicentennial community rehabilitation effort; solid waste disposal and environmental improvement; modernization of Beth Israel and United Hospitals; a training program for the Emergency Transportation System, the city's ambulance service; rehabilitation of 36 parks; and renovation of a vacant manufacturing facility which, when completed, will be leased to a manufacturer by the city.

New employees hired under

the Title X grant will receive orientation and career guidance counseling at 1 Lincoln Ave. in the offices of the Public Service Employment Program (PSEP), the administrative agency for PEP, CETA, and now Title X.

Alvin Moore, director of PSEP, explains: "We are moving people from transitional jobs with CETA to establish vocational plans," which he notes may include additional education or training and/or taking Civil Service examinations.

He adds: "We want them moving in a direction that is consistent with what that person wants to do."

The State Employment Service works out of the PSEP offices to find placements for participants within the business community, but Moore admits, "theoretically we're doing the right thing, but placements are down." Moore also noted that there is currently a backlog of 1,800 applications on file.

## Prisoner Praised For Aiding Kids

Samuel Bynes, a state prisoner who is also a graduate student in the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice, has been honored by the Montclair Youth Services Bureau for "outstanding service to youth in 1975."

Bynes, a prisoner for the past 14 years, is incarcerated at Rahway Prison Farm, and is permitted to commute to classes in Newark. Last spring, as a student in a course taught by Dr. David Twain, Bynes was assigned to MYSB as an intern. He worked there one day a week as a counselor to youngsters.

Ineligible for parole until 1986, Bynes completed all his college level work while a prisoner in New Jersey.

## JUSTICE

Continued from page 12

which is \$13.25 less than the cost of public transportation.

Other interests of the group include the composition of parole boards, particularly the number of black and Spanish-speaking members on the boards, and the boards' work and their communications with prisoners. The group is also investigating rehabilitation programs in prisons. Evora Burgess has expressed the goal of maintaining training programs that will prepare the inmates for work upon release, and not just programs which use obsolete methods, as is the case in many prisons across the country.

An example of the assistance that the Newark Justice Program provides for prison inmates and their families is the recent incident with Fred Wall of Asbury Park who was accused of a crime he did not commit. Wall, 27, was identified from police photographs as one of three men who held up a Newark florist shop in November, 1973, and was indicted for this crime in January, 1976. Wall constantly insisted he was the wrong man because he had been in Trenton State Prison at the time of the holdup.

Wray Bailey started working on this case and found that one problem was that when Wall was arrested and convicted in 1973, he was using an alias.

On Feb. 10, Bailey organized a demonstration in front of Essex County Jail, where Wall was being held, to protest the inaction on his case. By the end of the day, Wall was released on his own recognizance.

The Newark Justice Program and Justice-The Helping Hand are continuously working on communicating with the broader community, with public officials and with prison administrations in their efforts for prison reform. They are able to refer their members and other interested people to agencies which can meet the needs that the program cannot.

The main objective, however, will be to continue to get the community at large more involved and interested in penal reform. By assisting the inmate before he or she is released, they are seeking to insure that, instead of a bitter person who is bent on revenge, a useful citizen will be released.

And, as Bailey agrees, "We might as well do something to help the inmates, because they have to come back to Newark anyway, and if there is no one to help them, they will just commit more crimes in the community."

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Continued from page 17

medical items and services not covered under hospital insurance.

The medical insurance has a deductible of \$60 every calendar year. However, there are four exceptions to this general rule:

- Laboratory and radiology services rendered by doctors while you are an in-patient at a hospital are paid totally without your meeting the \$60 deductible.
- Home health services are paid totally after the \$60 deductible.
- Payment for physicians' psychiatric services, outside a hospital, is limited to a maximum of \$250 a year.
- Payment for physical therapy services is limited to a maximum of \$80 a year.

Medical insurance does not cover some services or supplies. For example: services or supplies that are not necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of an illness or injury; routine physical checkups; prescription drugs and patent medicines; glasses and eye examinations to fit glasses; hearing aids and examination for hearing aids; dentures and routine dental care, and orthopedic shoes.

**How much does Medical Insurance pay for Covered Services?** The next issue will bring you more information regarding this matter.

## EL SEGURO SOCIAL

Viene de la página 17

fué paciente de un hospital, por lo menos tres días consecutivos.

— Si usted es admitido para un tratamiento adicional de una condición por la cual fué tratado en el hospital.

— Si usted fué admitido, por lo general, dentro de los primeros 14 días después de haber salido del hospital.

— Si su doctor certifica que usted necesita —y actualmente recibe— cuidados de enfermería especializada, o servicios de rehabilitación diariamente, y

— Si el Comité de Revisión de Utilización (de Reserva Vitalicia) aprueba su estadía.

El Seguro Médico Parte B del Programa de Medicare, le ayuda a pagar por los servicios del médico, servicios de salud fuera del hospital, y muchos otros accesorios y servicios médicos que el seguro de hospital no cubra.

El Seguro Médico tiene un deducible de \$60 por cada año calendario. Sin embargo, tenemos cuatro excepciones a esta regla general que son:

— Los servicios de laboratorio y radiología rendidos a usted por médicos, mientras esté como paciente en un hospital, son pagados en su totalidad —sin que usted tenga que cubrir el deducible de \$60.

— Los servicios de salud en el hogar están cubiertos en un 100 por ciento después que usted pague el deducible anual de \$60.

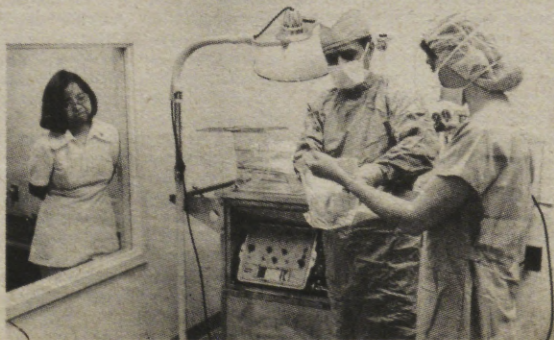
— Los costos de servicios de terapia física suministrados por terapeutas independientes están limitados a un máximo de \$80 al año, y

— El pago por servicios médicos psiquiátricos fuera de un hospital no puede exceder de \$250 al año.

El seguro médico no cubre algunos servicios o accesorios. Por ejemplo: Servicios o accesorios no necesarios en la diagnosis o tratamiento de una enfermedad o lesión; exámenes físicos de rutina; drogas por recetas y medicinas patentes; lentes o espejuelos y exámenes de la vista para recetar los mismos; audífonos y exámenes auditivos; dentaduras postizas y chequeos rutinarios para el cuidado dental, y zapatos ortopédicos.

**¿Cuánto paga el Seguro Médico por servicios Cubiertos?** En mi próxima columna continuaré informando al respecto.

## Organ Recital



Cynthia Bringas, who underwent a kidney transplant five years ago, views the new organ preservation laboratory at Beth Israel Medical Center with Dr. Hossein Eslami, director of organ transplantation, and Mary Fitzgerald, R.N. Ms. Bringas is a lab technician at Beth.



# DEMOLITION DELAY State...BUDGETS...City

Continued from page 1

suffered from a lack of inter-departmental communication, city layoffs, and a fragmented information reporting system.

No less than 15 steps make up the bureaucracy of housing demolition, beginning with a determination of what properties are to be razed. These steps include structural reports, certifications of ownership, title searches, letters to owners to demolish or rehabilitate, hearings, and finally the order to demolish. At this point either the city demolition crew will take the job, or it will be bid out to private contractors.

The fastest way to get a house down is to have the city demolition crew take the job. According to Elton Hill, the Assistant Business Administrator and boss of the demo crew, they've taken down 1,100 buildings since they began in 1972.

However, there are a number of jobs that they can't do. For example: they do not demolish buildings above five stories high, structures connected to other buildings, or masonry structures requiring men and machinery beyond the city's capacity. "We try to address those residential buildings that present a danger to the community," says Hill.

When the city crew is busy if the job is out of its range, the jobs are bid out to private contractors by the Purchasing Division. According to Louis Lucarelli, purchasing director, bids are awarded on acceptance of the "lowest responsible bid." This is where the process gets tricky.

"A couple of years ago a three-family demolition job went for \$3,500 to \$4,000," explains Elton Hill, noting how the market has changed since he took charge of the city demolition team. Jobs now average \$1,500, he said. He continues: "A contractor came in and bid low consistently. He brought all the prices down and the city was saving money, but the other contractors complained. Now more are coming in with low bids but they are not completing the jobs within the limits of the law."

In one extreme case, the PMA Demolition and Construction Co. had received low bids on 86 buildings in 1975, but wasn't able to take them down according to the demolition schedules. The city was forced to re-bid 16 of the contracts, as some had been left standing for four and five months.

Apparently a lot of the problem with the time contractors take to demolish has to do with the city's 30-day regulation. Lucarelli states: "I've been after the Health Division to amend their specification for demolition, so we can fix completion times to a specific starting date." The Health Division says a building must be demolished within 30 days after work begins, but there is no specification of when they have actually begun.

"We receive the contract, performance bond, and insurance certificate, and after they're approved by the Law Department, we prepare a purchase order." Purchase orders are then sent to the Health Department, at which time the contractor is told to begin work. However, the contractor must get a permit to demolish from the City Clerk's office, a procedure which could take three days. If the contractor doesn't get the permit, he can sit on the contract.

Armand Lembo, director of the Inspections Division of the Health and Welfare Department, is responsible for having demolition sites inspected before and after, to insure proper execution of contracts. He agrees with Lucarelli that contractors would be compelled to pick up demolition permits immediately after receiving the go-ahead on a job, but he disagrees on whose responsibility it is to make the regulation and enforce it.

The Purchasing Division has the authority to impose a fine of 1/2 of 1 per cent of the contract dollar cost each day for non-compliance with demolition regulations and schedules. However, Lucarelli says it is the responsibility of inspectors to make a determination of when a contractor is at fault, before his office can assess the fine. He adds that without the Health Department regulations clearly stating when jobs are to begin, it is impossible to say when contractors are off schedule. Lembo, on the other hand, feels that it is the responsibility of the Purchasing Division to define the regulations for the contractors when they accept a bid...i.e., Stalemate!

A committee comprised of all city agencies involved with demolition, called the Demolition Task Force, has taken steps to speed up the entire process through enactment of several suggestions:

-Grouping bids: Where feasible, houses in close proximity to one another will be offered in blocks of up to 20 buildings to the lowest bidder. This is to discourage the previous practice of contractors working on adjacent houses waiting until the next guy knocks down his building first, thus giving the second contractor more room to finish his job faster.

-Placing liens on landlords refusing to pay cost of demolition: Particularly in the case of landlords who either refuse to pay demolition cost or are in tax arrears and have lost their building to fire or other insured circumstances; the city will take steps to place a lien on the insurance money to cover municipal expenses.

-Computer printouts of all vacant buildings in the city: In conjunction with the Newark Fire Department, all city agencies with inspectors in the field will contribute weekly updates of the status of the structures in their areas. Information includes whether the building is vacant or abandoned; boarded shut; its size and classification; date vacated; and whether or not it's city-owned.

There are still other problems to be worked out. For instances: Who will ultimately be responsible for clarifying the 30-day work schedules? How can we speed up the woefully slow system of title searches? How will we correct the problem of housing inspectors checking all aspects of demolition except the repair of damaged sidewalks (which falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Works Department)? How do we insure that a contractor has the equipment and manpower to do a certain volume of jobs when our regulations do not require proof of that information in the bidding process? And how can we ensure that the "lowest bid," which saves the city money, will be the most responsible?

Elton Hill sums up the demolition dilemma with what comes off as a clear statement of reality: "Our problems resulted from having a lot of houses to tear down with limited funds to work with. Things like this will go unnoticed until someone comes in and raises a question. We have a responsibility to police it."

Continued from page 1

women, and would provide for a program which would require that wherever state monies are spent, minorities equal to the percentage of the area's population would be so employed.

**INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES:** A projected 3,800 day care slots will be dropped. Funds that were cut would have allowed working AFDC mothers to deduct the day care expenses for their children as a work expense. These mothers will no longer be able to afford day care services, and may have to stop working. Then they will require full AFDC grants, rather than their present lower grants.

According to I&A Commissioner Ann Klein, an increase of 6 per cent in case loads in welfare and Medicaid can be served at the present budget level. Klein stated that "in order to accommodate more people, you would have to reduce grants."

Because of a 10 per cent reduction in Medicaid fees to doctors, many doctors are threatening to drop out of the program. Those remaining in the program are not sure how long they can do so, and this increases the number of people going into the state and city hospitals, and the Medicaid payments to hospitals and nursing homes.

According to Dr. James Lassiter, of the Gladys Dickinson Health Center on 7th Avenue in Newark, Medicaid payments for dental work have been cut, except for children under 21. In a 30-day period, approximately 70 adult patients were told that they would have to pay for dental services.

"Even in emergency cases, the most we can do is give them a prescription for a pain killer. We cannot treat them unless they pay," Dr. Lassiter says.

Other areas affected in I&A include services to the blind and to veterans; the Division of Mental Health and Hospitals (including the closing of Brisbane Child Center, forcing the children into the higher-cost state hospitals); and Correction and Parole (a reduction in community programs, and the reduction of 11 per cent in inmate wages).

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS:** This entire department has not been refunded. According to Howard Goldberg, an assistant to Commissioner Patricia Sheehan, there will be no urban renewal assistance; Safe and Clean Streets programs will end Dec. 31; the newly established Division of Women will exist only on paper; the Division of Human Resources has been cut out, there will be no Hispanic programming, no Urban Loan Authority, and no youth programs.

Newark benefits from a number of these activities. Safe and Clean Streets, for example, provides walking patrolmen on many streets, and finances demolition of abandoned buildings.

**DIVISION OF CIVIL RIGHTS:** This division has been cut in half, with 41 employees to be laid off. According to a spokeswoman, "the division was already underfunded. The last raise in funding was after the riots in 1967. The present time required to process a discrimination case is 15 to 18 months. If the budget remains as is, the time will increase to 3 1/2 to 4 years."

**DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION:** It is expected about 26,500 fewer full-time students will be in the system than at present, if the cuts stand. With this decrease in students, there will be a decrease in faculty and an increase in tuition in all state colleges. Although aid to community colleges was not cut, because of increased costs students and local taxpayers will have to pay more to finance the rising costs of these schools.

The ultimate result of these cuts will be more people unemployed... more eligible for welfare... health care for the poor greatly decreased, with many neighborhood health centers hard hit... minority and poor students unable to afford college. Moreover, many gains in employment and education won over the past 10 years will be completely lost.

Community leaders are asking the public to write and visit their local legislators and encourage them to restore the budget cuts. Mass demonstrations in Trenton have also been planned by several different interest groups — community organizations, teachers, Hispanics, other minorities, and women.

## WOMEN

Continued from page 4

Ruth McClain has completed studies in urban planning at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is deputy director of the Comprehensive Manpower Delivery System.

Chavis, the only male on the committee, is currently superintendent of recreation programs in the Department of Recreation and Parks. Ms.

Graves is serving her seventh term as president of the Newark Teachers Union, AFL-CIO. Mrs. Palumbo is also involved with community organizations and works as a homemaker.

Chavis, Jackson and Palumbo were the members of the Newark Human Rights Commission chosen to serve on the new committee.

"The new ordinance specifies six primary areas with which

Continued from page 1

cities. In submitting his budget to the Council, Mayor Gibson wrote: "We were confronted with the realities of a shrinking revenue base, an archaic state tax structure, an increase in operational expenses and unprecedented levels of uncertainty regarding budgetary implications of pending action by other levels of government."

The Mayor said he tried to strike some balance between reduced services and increased taxes. "Although my recommendations do not project more and better programs or provide the needed financial relief Newark residents and business people deserve, I do believe it will permit the city and the citizens to survive the economic crisis that almost all American cities now face," he said.

The administration's proposed budget totaled \$194 million, but eliminated some 480 jobs to save \$4.1 million. No tax rate was projected in the original budget, but City Council analysts said it would have been \$11.76.

During the last 2 1/2 months the Council has cut appropriations by \$5.7 million and increased estimates of receipts by \$7.4 million. Further changes are still being made, but the final version must go to the state in April. That's when the tax rate will be set.

The budget has come under strong attack from several members of the Council. "All excess fat will be cut out," asserted Council President Earl Harris. "We can no longer afford the luxury of maintaining many existing departments." He branded the budget "inflationary" and the probable tax rate "abominable."

As of this point, the city budget totals \$192.6 million, which is about \$20 million below all appropriations for 1975. Operating expenses have gone down by \$33.4 million, but other mandatory items, such as debt service, have risen. The amount to be raised by local taxation is estimated at \$67 million — about \$7 million more than last year.

Meanwhile, some laid-off employees are returning to work on CETA or federal payrolls. Brenda Veltri, personnel director, says about 200 are being recalled — including 21 police, 19 firefighters, 14 court attendants, 40 laborers and about 100 of the 124 laid-off crossing guards.

Those dropped earlier this year included 92 policemen, 62 firemen, and 124 crossing guards. In all, about one-third of the 1,000 layoffs to date were in the Police Department and in the Public Works Department.

There are a few other bright spots. Even though last year's tax rate broke all records, the percentage of taxes actually collected increased slightly from the 1974 level to about 87 per cent. And both Essex County and the Newark Board of Education are holding the line in their own budgets; this will cost 255 teachers their jobs, but the city's contribution to the Board of Education can be cut from \$32 to \$27 million.

"We did well in terms of our taxes going up last year, and our collections not going down," says Howard Gary, city budget director. But he also notes collection of delinquent taxes last year was only \$5.3 million — about \$2 million less than hoped for.

In spite of the heroic measures needed to close the original budget gap of \$33 million, Gary sees Newark in better shape than other cities, such as New York. "We haven't used any gimmicks," he asserts. "We balance our budget. It's best to have a true budget; if you don't, you're going to pay twice as much later on."

The city's finance director, Dennis Sullivan, agrees on the basic fiscal soundness of Newark, but notes that inflation and the "legitimate needs for additional services" exert continued pressure. "We can't escape increasing costs," he says, "and they're not offset by any growth revenues."

Sullivan says the biggest need is for the state to recognize its "interlocking relationship" with the city. "The city has a difficult road ahead financially," says Sullivan. "We're squeezing a very small stone."

And the Mayor, in submitting a budget that he admitted would be unsatisfactory to people who use the city's services and pay its taxes, concluded:

"It is indeed tragic that one of this country's oldest cities is beset by economic woes that are not insurmountable, were there sufficient concern at the state and federal government level. Those of us who live in Newark and hold this city dear feel that 'benign neglect' has run its course."

the Committee on the Status of Women will become involved," said Daniel W. Blue Jr., executive director of the commission. "However, it is not the intent of the ordinance to limit the committee to these areas."

"Besides the concerns over women in the labor force the committee will assist women with securing information and services in health, education, and welfare." Blue said.



## On the Agenda

The Open Public Meetings Act, popularly known as "The Sunshine Law," requires governing bodies and public agencies to conduct most of their business in regular open sessions.

Here is a list of the major regular meetings of city and county governing bodies, and various authorities, commissions and boards, for the next three months. The schedules for meetings later in the year will appear in future issues of INFORMATION.

### CITY COUNCIL

Meets on the first Wednesday of the month at 1 p.m. and on the third Wednesday at 8 p.m. in the Council Chamber at City Hall. Pre-meeting conferences are held on Tuesdays before each meeting in Room 302. Regular meetings will be:

April 7 and 21  
May 5 and 19  
June 2 and 16

### BOARD OF EDUCATION

Meets in various schools on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. Conferences are held in board headquarters, 2 Cedar St., on the third Tuesday at 6 p.m. Regular meetings will be:

April 27, McKinley School  
May 25, Marcus Garvey School  
June 22, Bragaw Ave. School

### REDEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING AUTHORITY

Meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 1 p.m. in authority headquarters, 57 Sussex Ave.

April 21  
May 19  
June 16

### PARKING AUTHORITY

Meets on fourth Thursday of each month at its office, 60 Park Place, Room 1111, at 5 p.m.

April 22  
May 27  
June 24

### CENTRAL PLANNING BOARD

Meets usually on fourth Monday in Room B-21, City Hall, at 4 p.m.

April 26  
May 26 (Wednesday)  
June 28

### HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

Meets on the third Tuesday of each month in its office, Room B-8, City Hall, at 5:30 p.m.

April 20  
May 18  
June 15

### BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT

Meets on second and fourth Tuesdays of the month in Room B-21, City Hall, at 7 p.m.

April 13 and 27  
May 11 and 25  
June 9 and 22

### RENT CONTROL BOARD

Public hearings are held on the third Tuesday of each month in its office, Room B-21, City Hall, at 7 p.m.

April 20  
May 18  
June 15

### TAXI COMMISSION

Meets on the first and third Thursdays of each month in its office, Room B-21A, City Hall, at 6:30 p.m. Meetings will be:

April 1 and 15  
May 6 and 20  
June 10 and 24

### ESSEX COUNTY FREEHOLDERS

Meets usually on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in Room 506, Hall of Records, at noon. Committee and agency reports are reviewed on the same days, beginning at 10 a.m. in Room 501. Regular meetings will be:

April 8 and 22  
May 13 and 27  
June 24

## IVY HAVEN

Continued from page 3

of land set aside for a school will remain exclusively dedicated for its construction."

Thomas Massoro, director of the Newark Housing Development and Rehabilitation Corp., says at least three developers have expressed interest in buying or leasing some of the land. Tentative plans call for a 30,000-square-foot supermarket, a large drugstore, and about 10 other shops in a one-story structure on the southern end of the site.

The new high school would be on an L-shaped site, with the school itself lying between

the shopping center and the Ivy Hill Park apartments. A roadway would extend from the school to Irvington Avenue.

Wilbert Allen, city planning officer, says the developer chosen for the project would probably be required to demolish the Ivy Haven structures, which are mostly on the portion earmarked for a shopping center.

Officials says no money is available for a new school at this point. Nonetheless, discussions are going ahead among representatives of the Mayor's office, Board of Education, HDRC, and Mayor's Policy and Development Office (MPDO), as well as West Ward Councilman Michael Bottone and Vailsburg civic leaders.

## Some Words about Women



Speakers at the all-day conference of Newark NOW (National Organization of Women) included Mrs. Larrie West Stalks (with microphone), Essex County register, and Councilwoman Marie



Villani, seated at left. Audience gave close attention during conference, co-sponsored by National Conference of Christians and Jews at Newark Airport Holiday Inn.

## WHIGHAM

Continued from page 3

started their own mortuary business in the basement of the family home at 581 High St. Since then, their funeral establishment has grown into a thriving enterprise, one of the largest black funeral homes in the state.

In view of his success, one wonders why Whigham wanted to become a banker.

"The idea for City National Bank was conceived," he told a New York Times reporter last year, "when a group of people in the city realized a void existed in the financial area for working class and minority people who need a special kind of understanding."

"Because it is hard," he continued, "for many to understand blacks and Spanish-speaking people, the communications breakdown makes it difficult for minority group members to secure mortgages for home improvement or any kind of loans."

Limited by meager funding and a lack of experience, many black banks throughout the nation have failed through the years. Even so, blacks have long since realized that to obtain the loans traditionally denied them by the country's white-controlled banking network, they had to establish their own banks. So they did at the turn of this century, and Negro banks have played an increasingly significant role in black economic development over the past few decades.

During the emergence of the nation's first generation of black banks, whatever chance of success they had depended exclusively on the inadequate resources of a few black communities. By the 1960s, black bankers had gained control of only a dozen or so banking institutions, none exceeding \$15 million in assets or deposits, and they were largely located in the heavily populated black areas of the South and Northeast.

At present, there are some 50 black-controlled banks throughout the country, though their assets are relatively small (none has more than \$60 million), almost insignificant when compared to the 14,000 commercial banks in the country. Yet, though small and few in number, black

banks serve as valuable symbols to the minorities they cater to.

When City National opened its doors in June 1973, some 60,000 shares had been sold at \$25 each, which amounted to \$1.5 million in capital needed to start the bank's operations. According to Whigham, many of the bank's 2,200 stockholders live in the local black community. He also indicated there were some wealthy people among the stockholders who perhaps invested in the bank out of a social conscience.

"Of course, I suppose," he said, "it was partly that, along with the cold-blooded desire to make money."

After suffering a deficit of \$41,000 in 1974, Whigham took over the daily operation of the bank, and City National closed out the last fiscal year showing a profit of \$28,000.

"One of the reasons explaining the turn-around," he said, "was a heavy write-off of loan deficits plus much improved management procedures in our banking policy."

Last year's report filed with the U.S. Comptroller of Currency showed a rate of 3 per cent covering delinquent loans made by City National in 1975.

Robert Harris, vice president and senior loan officer of City National, who formerly worked at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York, commented on the point.

"We've made about \$1 million in loans," he says, "and we've had a minimal loss, even in the face of a sagging national economy."

As president and chairman of the bank's board of directors, Whigham attributes City National's upward swing to the increasing number of local industries and businesses which have accounts there. Having been named head of City National in January, 1974, Whigham is an active member of the Newark Economic Development Corp. and the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce, as well as various church and civic organizations.

In 1943, Whigham married his wife, Marie, when he was earning \$15 a week as a mortician's apprentice. At the time, the idea of becoming a banker never entered his mind.

Now it seems his greatest obsession six days a week. Presumably he rests on the seventh day. The bank is closed.

## BICENTENNIAL

Continued from page 3

souvenir items to help pay for some of the plans. The city provides salaries for the six-person staff, but all other funds must be raised from businesses and individuals.

In looking back 200 years, the commission has concluded that the most important event in Newark in 1776 was the encampment of Washington's army from Nov. 22 to 28 during its retreat from New York to the Delaware. Among those who accompanied the army was Thomas Paine, who wrote the first of his "Crisis Papers" here -- the famous tract that begins "These are the times that try men's souls."

Conover says he welcomes the opportunity to "help in the rebirth of Newark -- and it is being reborn." He adds that "my real goal is to get everybody interested and participating."

Noting that 1976 is nearly a quarter gone, the new director says: "The pressure's on -- and in some ways that's an advantage."

The commission was created by a city ordinance in March 1975, and the members were appointed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson in July.

Conover, 54, spent 20 years with Pan Am, and served as a senior manager in marketing, personnel and public relations in the United States, Europe, Africa and the Far East. After leaving Pan Am in 1972, he spent 2 1/2 years in Europe as director of marketing and public relations for an Italian holding company.

Conover spent part of his childhood in Newark, and his father, the late George W. Conover Sr., was advertising manager of Griffith Piano Co. in Newark for more than 40 years. Conover, formerly a resident



Bicentennial officials honor Washington: A wreath at his statue in his park, a march across his street.

of Maplewood, has moved to 555 Mt. Prospect Ave. His new phone number ends in "1776."

Conover's two assistants both live in Newark, and both have varied experience in public relations and community affairs.

Judy Giarraputo has worked as assistant to the director of development for the New Jersey Symphony, and organized fund-raising campaigns for the orchestra, and for the N. J. Safety Council and Fairleigh Dickinson University. She also worked as assistant to the news manager of radio station WOR in New York.

Irene Robinson has done research, writing and promotion for various organizations and officials, including City Council President Earl Harris and Essex County Register Larrie Stalks. She has written for the N.J. Afro-American, and was previously on the administrative and public relations staffs of the N. J. Democratic State Committee, the Newark Housing Development & Rehabilitation Corp., and the Newark



Community Development Administration. Members of the Commission, appointed by the Mayor with the approval of the City Council, are:

Ace Alagna, publisher of the Italian Tribune News; Carmen Conway, past chairman of the Puerto Rican Statewide Parade Committee; Charles Cummings, supervisor of the N. J. Reference Division of the Newark Public Library; Albert DeRogatis, vice president of Prudential Insurance Co.; Donald Dust, editor of the Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce magazine; Dr. E. Alma Flagg, assistant superintendent of schools; Dorland J. Henderson, a member of the Newark Preservation and Landmarks Committee; South Ward Councilman Sharpe James; Robert Lunny, director of the N. J. Historical Society; Samuel Miller, director of the Newark Museum; Thomas Murray, a teacher at Essex Catholic High School; Dr. John E. O'Connor, a history professor at N. J. Institute of Technology; Manuel Ramalho of the Congress of Portuguese-Speaking people; Very Rev. Dillard Robinson, dean of Trinity Episcopal Cathedral; John Rose, organist at Sacred Heart Cathedral; Daniel Sylvester, an executive of Hahne & Co.; Kitty V. Taylor, former deputy director of the Newark Senior Citizens Commission; John A. Thomas, founder of the Crispus Attucks Society, and Councilwoman-at-Large Marie Villani.



## Development

Continued from page 1

and clearance in three new areas: James Street — properties along Central Avenue will be bought for St. Michael's Hospital, in conjunction with plans to restore many old townhouses in the area west of Washington Park;

"New-Town In-Town" — clearance is planned in a nine-block area between South Orange and Central Avenues near the new college campuses, with goals including 220 housing units;

Bradley Court — about 30 units of housing are planned between the Vailsburg housing project and South Orange Avenue.

In addition, buying and clearing of sites will continue in the St. Lucy's-7th Avenue area, the South Broad Street-Elizabeth Avenue "Valley" section, and the "Lower Heartland" just south of the N.J. College of Medicine. Plans include 30 housing units at 6th and Mount Prospect Avenues in the North Ward; senior citizen housing around Lincoln Park and a neighborhood facility near Sears Roebuck in the East Ward, and a new recreation area and 250 more units of housing near the New Community development in the Central Ward.

Also planned this year are construction of new neighborhood facilities in the Dayton Street and Maple Avenue areas; demolition of 300 abandoned buildings; rehabilitation of 20 housing units for emergency relocation; relocation of 420 families and 41 businesses.

Crime prevention — a totally new area for MPDO — will include the rehiring of 35 officers to maintain police services in redevelopment areas. In addition, MPDO will provide part of the cost of several projects currently operated by the Office of Criminal Justice Planning, such as the tactical anti-crime unit and team policing.

The social service area will grow by nearly \$1 million over last year, mainly to support seven health centers or agencies. There will also be increased aid for the Office of Elderly Affairs, Consumer Action, ambulance service and the Minority Contractors Association. Day

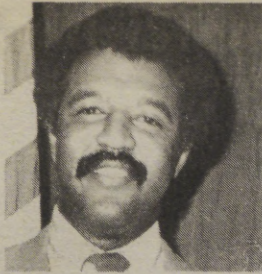
## Agency to Assist Victims of Crime

The City Council has approved a \$119,000 proposal to establish a victim advocacy service in Newark. The funding includes \$70,000 from the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) and approximately \$45,000 from the \$20.5 million Community Development package.

Councilman-at-Large Anthony Giuliano said the state agency has tentatively agreed to fund the program, which he projected will be in operation by May 1. The program will be the first in the state to focus on victims of crime and their families. It will provide counseling, referral and information services.

The application calls for a "Newark Victims Service Center," with a central project site in the downtown area, and four satellite agencies in each of the city's police districts. All offices will be open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The victim program will employ five professionals, a project director and four advocates or counsellors. It will rely heavily on paraprofessionals and volunteers. The program will offer many victims direct services in addition to referring them to hospitals, doctors and social service agencies.



David S. Dennison, executive director of the Mayor's Policy and Development Office, has been honored by Conference of Minority Public Administrators for "outstanding efforts in improving the quality of public service delivery to minority citizens."

care centers will be funded at first-year levels, and drug treatment centers will receive somewhat less.

There will be \$250,000 in seed money for housing and business loans. Overall, the \$20.5 million is expected to generate some \$11.4 million in other state, private and federal grants, and \$29 million in construction.

The biggest slice of the first-year pie was \$6 million for urban renewal, about half of it earmarked for interest on Housing Authority debt. This year only \$3 million is allocated for the authority.

Policy planning and management costs have dropped from \$2.3 to \$1.8 million since the first year, but administrative expenses have swollen from \$1.4 to \$2.3 million. Here's a rundown of other major items in the 12-month budget:

Acquisition of property, \$3.1 million; public works (neighborhood facilities, trees, lights), \$1.5 million; code enforcement (primarily North and South Wards), \$364,132; demolition and rehabilitation, \$1.5 million; rehabilitation loans, \$250,000; public services (crime prevention), \$836,992; relocation payments, \$1.5 million; Model Cities (health, education, social services), \$4.3 million.

The plan was developed by MPDO's Review and Planning staff, and submitted to the Council after a series of eight neighborhood meetings and three downtown public hearings.

Several members of the council charged the program is full of fiscal abuses, inflated salaries and ineffective programs. One Council member told Dennison: "We're planning all over and spending all over, and not getting anything done. Let's finish something out there... all we're doing is putting a lot of farmland out there."

## Minority Employment by City

Continued from page 1

insurmountable."

City officials generally blame Civil Service procedures and budget limits for the snail's pace in achieving a work force that represents Newark's population. While there are no current, accurate figures on Newark population, it is estimated the city is at least 60 per cent Black and 10 per cent Hispanic.

The study, prepared for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, also reveals only 25 per cent of the city's employees are women.

This is the third head-count by the Human Rights Commission in the 1970s. The percentages of Black and Hispanic workers have changed as follows in the last five years:

	1971	1973	1975
Black	25.5%	30.5%	36.3%
Hispanic	2.1%	2.9%	3.5%

After the 1973 survey, city officials called for intensified efforts to recruit minority workers. And after the Puerto Rican upheavals on the 1974 Labor Day weekend, there were new orders to hire Hispanics.

Nonetheless, changes have been slow. The number of Black city employees rose from 1,933 to 2,419 since 1973, and the number of Hispanic workers climbed from 187 to 230. During the same period, Whites in the work force dropped from 4,207 to 4,016.

The new survey also identifies 22 city employees as "other" — Asian, American Indian, etc.

The latest calculations do not include the Newark Board of Education, the Redevelopment and Housing Authority, or the Public Service Employment Program. Previous surveys showed these agencies had higher percentages of minority workers than the city.

Daniel W. Blue, Jr., executive director of the Human Rights Commission, says "the recent layoffs not only had a severe effect on Newark employees, but they also continued to play havoc with the racial and sex balances." He notes nearly half of the 524 workers who lost their city jobs in January were from minority groups.

"Unless there is a state law passed which will allow for some type of 'preferential' treatment for people from

Here are breakdowns, by sex and ethnic group, of the City of Newark's work force. The figures were compiled by the Newark Human Rights Commission:

Type of Job	Employees	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Male	Female
Officials administrators	197	58	0	138	1	176	21
Professionals	1,342	478	55	797	12	897	445
Technicians	397	113	10	271	3	351	46
Protective service	2,259	461	35	1,763	0	2,105	154
Para-professional	409	219	30	159	1	145	264
Office & clerical	786	427	33	324	2	102	684
Skilled crafts	246	82	4	158	2	241	5
Service and maintenance	1,029	581	62	385	1	973	56
TOTALS	6,665	2,419	229	3,995	22	4,990	1,675

racial groups which have been historically discriminated against," Blue goes on, "the problem of correcting past problems verges on the impossible. Newark city government, and any other governmental body under Civil Service regulations, will just continue to ride the 'last-hired, first-fired' merry-go-round."

Mayor Gibson observes that efforts to exempt minority workers from layoffs in other cities have led to lawsuits and charges of "reverse discrimination." The Mayor declares he will "do what I can to undo malpractices which worked in the past, and take a strong position on not allowing them to occur in the future."

The Human Rights Commission also broke down the city's payroll by types of jobs, and found Blacks, Hispanics and women scarcest in the upper-level, higher-paying positions.

For example, Whites are still a majority of city administrators, professionals, technicians, skilled craftsmen and protective service employee. Blacks are a majority only of paraprofessionals, and clerical and service workers.

There are similar disparities between males and females. Men hold about 90 per cent or more of the administrative, technical, protective, skilled, and service jobs, but women have nearly 90 per cent of the clerical and office positions.

Finally, the survey also shows Whites are more likely than minority workers to have permanent jobs. Fully 92 per cent of the Whites are in permanent jobs, but only 83 per cent of the Blacks and 47 per cent of the Hispanics.

## Empleo

Viene de la página 1

Hispana, indicando que los empleados de apellidos Hispánicos están severamente a la zaga en el campo laboral del municipio.

Al descomponer las cifras del estudio, en cuando a composición masculina y femenina, los empleados masculinos de la raza blanca, constituyen un 50.3%, los negros un 22%, y los Hispánicos 2.5%. Los Asiáticos y los Indios Americanos constituyen un 0.2%

"El problema que enfrenta la ciudad al tratar de establecer un balance racial en medio de una economía de depresión y cuando la ciudad procesa la cesantía de cientos de empleados, es casi infranqueable," dijo el Alcalde. "Los problemas de hoy surgen, en una gran medida, de los discriminados de ayer."

Daniel Blue, Jr., Director Ejecutivo de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, asevera que, "las recientes cesantías no solamente han tenido un efecto severo en los empleados municipales que perdieron su ingreso de vida, sino que también ha contribuido al descontrol del balance racial de sexo de los empleados."

"Por lo tanto, las cesantías no afectaron drásticamente el balance racial, pero de hecho, han tenido una repercusión altamente negativa en las comunidades negras e Hispánicas de la ciudad, cuyos ingresos promedios son considerablemente los más bajos," declaró Blue.

"Mi mejor modo de resolver el problema, es haciendo todo lo que esté a mi alcance para deshacer los tratamientos perjudiciales que han trabajado en el pasado y tomar una posición fuerte, para no permitir que sigan ocurriendo en el futuro. La legislación estatal que podrá ayudar a solucionar este problema sería ciertamente bienvenida, y una economía saludable, tanto en el sector privado como en el sector público, aceleraría las soluciones", terminó diciendo Gibson.

Durante los últimos tres años los negros han aumentado un 7% en la fuerza laboral del municipio, mientras que el personal con apellidos Hispánicos, apenas ha cambiado, mostrando un aumento de solo .6%. Estos porcentajes no incluyen los programas federales, la Junta de Educación ni la Autoridad de Hogares de Newark. Tampoco toman en consideración el cambio poblacional de cada grupo racial o étnico en la ciudad, desde el Censo de 1970 — que dicho sea de paso, enumeró severamente por lo bajo la comunidad Hispana de la ciudad.

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● WFME-FM (94.7) SATURDAY 6 p.m.  
● WBGO-FM (88.3) WEDNESDAY 11:15 a.m.  
THURSDAY 8 a.m., 9:45 a.m.  
FRIDAY 12:45 p.m.



## Mini-Noticias



Judge Juan Dios, of the Newark Municipal Court, presides over the oath of office ceremony of the new board of directors of the Puerto Rican Statewide Parade of N.J. From left to right, Jose Rosario, advisor; Luz Myriam Hernandez, secretary; Judge Dios; Mike Rodriguez, president; Jose Benitez, vice president; Jaime Marrero, recording secretary. In the background, Raul Davila, of the Newark Public Information Office, and Ramon Marrero, third vice president.

El Hon. Juez Juan Dios, de la Corte Municipal de Newark, preside sobre la ceremonia de juramentación de la nueva Junta de Directores del Desfile Estatal Puertorriqueño de N. J. De izq. a der., José Rosario, consejero; Luz Myriam Hernández, secretaria de correspondencia, el Juez Dios; Mike Rodríguez, presidente; José Benitez, vicepresidente; Jaime Marrero, secretario de actas. Atrás aparecen Raul Dávila de la Oficina de Información Pública de Newark y Ramón Marrero, tercer vice presidente.

### TOMA DE POSESION DEL DESFILE ESTATAL PUERTORRIQUEÑO DE N.J.

En una lucida ceremonia celebrada en el Sheraton Motor Inn de Elizabeth, el Hon. Juez Juan Dios, de la Corte Municipal de Newark, prestó juramento a los nuevos miembros de la Junta de Directores del Desfile Estatal Puertorriqueño de Nueva Jersey: Mike Rodríguez, de Newark — Presidente; Juan Benitez, de Jersey City — Primer Vice-Presidente; Hilda Negrón, de Camden — Segundo Vice-Presidente; Ramón Marrero, de Passaic — Tercer Vice-Presidente; Luz Myriam Hernandez, de Irvington — Secretaria Ejecutiva; Jaime Marrero, de Paterson — Secretario de Actas; Gil Laboy, de Lakewood — Tesorero; Frank Melendez, de Newark — Sub-Tesorero; Nick Rivera, de Perth Amboy y Prudencio Rosas, de Newark — Sargentos de Armas; Fernando Zambrana, de Newark — Coordinador General; José Rosario, de Irvington, y el Rev. Alfonso Román de Newark — Consejeros.

El Desfile se celebrará este año el 25 de Julio, en Newark. Este año, la selección de la Srta. Puerto Rico de N.J. se hará por pueblos. Cada comunidad enviará una representante al baile de presentación de candidatas, de entre las cuales se escogerá la reina. La mecánica para la selección de la ganadora tomará en cuenta en un 50%, la venta de votos, anuncios para el Anuario y fondos recaudados durante el baile de presentación de cada candidata, en su pueblo de origen. Además las candidatas serán juzgadas en un 25% de puntuación por sus capacidades educacionales, y otro 25% por su belleza, talento y disposición personal. Toda joven interesada en participar, puede hacerlo, llamando a las oficinas del Desfile de Newark, tel. 623-0701.

### NEWARK NOMBRA PUERTORRIQUEÑA A COMITE SOBRE STATUS DE LA MUJER

Entre las nuevas personas recientemente nombradas por el Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson de Newark, para formar el Comité sobre el Status de la Mujer, la distinguida dama Puertorriqueña Ana Teresa Berrios resultó ser una de las comisionadas al nuevo organismo. El Comité trabajará con la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la ciudad para ayudar a refrenar todo tipo de prejuicio e intolerancia hacia la mujer de todas las razas, tanto en el sector público como en el privado, específicamente en las siguientes tres áreas de mayor preocupación: Oportunidades equitativas de empleo para la mujer — con igual salario en empleos iguales a los que se ofrecen a los hombres; el conseguir que no se tome en consideración el sexo para la solicitud y asignación de empleos; y el luchar contra abusos personales hacia la mujer mientras cumplan con su trabajo.

Ana Teresa Berrios es natural de Barranquitas, Puerto Rico. Ha sido una destacada líder Puertorriqueña, activa en varias juntas de directores de agencias hispanas en Newark. Al presente, trabaja como Coordinadora del Programa Bilingüe de la Escuela McKinley de esta ciudad.

### NEWARK DONA \$1,500 PARA VICTIMAS DE GUATEMALA

Más de \$1,500 en donativos, recaudados entre los empleados municipales y algunas organizaciones de la ciudad de Newark, fueron entregados a CARE para ayudar a las víctimas del reciente terremoto que devastó el vecino país de Guatemala. El dinero fue coleccionado durante una campaña de dos semanas y media que condujo la Oficina de Información Pública.

El dinero fue presentado por el Administrador de Newark, Hon. Juez William H. Walls, a Doris Forman, representante de la Oficina Regional de CARE.

Los recientes terremotos dejaron más de un millón de personas sin hogar, 75.000 heridos y 22.000 muertos en la pequeña nación Centro-Americana.

El Gobierno Guatemalteco ha encargado a CARE de las operaciones de auxilio en la devastada provincia de Chimaltenango y de la reconstrucción de 2,500 hogares y sistemas de abastecimiento de agua en el litoral. CARE ha estado alimentando a 25,000 personas durante el último mes.

La Srta. Forman dijo que "la minoría latinoamericana, en los tres estados del área metropolitana, ha contribuido de una manera abrumadora".

# WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Compiled by DARLENE STOUT

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, Room 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

**SUNDAY, April 4**  
Talk on "Art Deco Objects from the Collections" by Yolanda Cifarelli. Newark Museum, 2:30 p.m.  
Crispus Attucks — Martin Luther King Memorial Parade, Broad Street, noon.

**MONDAY, April 5**  
Spring programs begin at all city recreation centers.  
ABC Board meeting, City Hall, 4:30 p.m.

**TUESDAY, April 6**  
Harpischoord concert by Robert Edward Smith. Sacred Heart Cathedral, 8:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, April 7**  
Identification Day: Curators identify art and science objects, coins and other items. Limit of five per person. Newark Museum, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.  
World Health Day.

**THURSDAY, April 8**  
Essex County Board of Freeholders meeting, Hall of Records, noon.

**SATURDAY, April 10**  
Exhibit of Puerto Rican Children's Art opens at Newark Museum (through May 2).  
Talk on live animals in the mini-zoo. Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.  
Children's programs, "Fables and Dances of the Orient," with the Blue Peacock Players. Newark Museum, 1:30 p.m.

**SUNDAY, April 11**  
Palm Sunday: Christian holy day.  
Concert by the Elizabethan Enterprise, "Heart Songs: Music the Pilgrims Couldn't Leave Behind." Newark Museum, 3 p.m.

**TUESDAY, April 13**  
Talk on "Restoration of Landmarks" by Charles Tichy, head of N.J. Historic Sites Section, Newark Museum, 12:45 p.m.  
Tuesdays in Town: Programs for older adult groups, by appointment. 7:33-6585.  
City Hall, 7 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, April 14**  
Palm Sunday: Christian holy day.  
Betty Carter and Trio, in concert. Robeson Campus Center, 350 High St., 8 p.m.

**THURSDAY, April 15**  
Deadline for filing federal income tax.  
Passover begins.  
String Ensemble concert. Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, April 16**  
Good Friday: Christian holy day.  
Schools close for Easter vacation.

**SATURDAY, April 17**  
Verrazzano Day. Italian observance.  
"Peter Rabbit," children's play by Happy Times Players. Newark Public Library, 5 Washington St., 2 p.m.

**SUNDAY, April 18**  
Easter: Christian holy day.  
Science program: Electricity demonstration. Newark Museum, 2:30 p.m.  
Eastern Orthodox Palm Sunday

**MONDAY, April 19**  
School holiday program: Computer demonstration, 12:30 p.m.; Planetarium show, 1:30 p.m.; mineral workshop, 2 p.m.; electricity demonstration, 3 p.m.  
Mayor's third annual Basketball Tournament. John F. Kennedy Recreation Center, 211 W. Kinney St. (through Friday, April 23).

**TUESDAY, April 20**  
Rent Control Board hearing, City Hall.  
School holiday program. Newark Museum, 12:30-3:30 p.m.  
Human Rights Commission meeting, City Hall, 5:30 p.m.  
Concert by Rittenhouse Organ and Brass Ensemble, Sacred Heart Cathedral, 8:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, April 21**  
Junior Museum Spring Festival for children 7 to 18. Newark Museum, 1:30-4 p.m.  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.  
Newark Housing Authority board meeting, 57 Sussex Ave., 1 p.m.

**THURSDAY, April 22**  
Junior Museum Spring Festival, 1:30-4:30 p.m.  
"The Pulse of the People: New Jersey 1763-1789." Bicentennial exhibition, opens at N.J. Historical Society, 230 Broadway (through July 3).  
Essex County Board of Freeholders meeting, Hall of Records, noon.

**CHERRIES ON TOP**  
The Newark Cherry Blossom Festival will be held in Branch Brook Park from April 22 to May 2. Planned events include spring theater, a 5-mile run, youth and senior citizen art exhibits, twilight walk, a bike-in, landmark tour, and concerts in the park and Sacred Heart Cathedral. Further information: Essex County Park Commission, 482-6400. Gary Brian Liss and Kathleen Galop are co-chairmen.

**MONDAY, April 26**  
Benefit boxing show for North Ward Optimist Club, Bloomfield High School Gym, 8 p.m.  
Opening of professional art show at new dental school of N.J. College of Medicine, 12th Ave. and Bergen St. (through May 8).  
ABC Board meeting, City Hall, 5 p.m.  
Central Planning Board meeting, City Hall, 4 p.m.

**TUESDAY, April 27**  
"Tuesdays in Town" program for older adults at Newark Museum, 2 to 4 p.m.

Board of Education meeting, McKinley School, 1 Colonnade Place, 8 p.m.

**THURSDAY, April 29**  
Exhibit on "Making Movies in New Jersey" opens at Newark Museum (through January 1977).

**SATURDAY, May 1**  
May Day. Law Day.

**SUNDAY, May 2**  
Jazz concert by Dizzy Gillespie quartet. Robeson Campus Center, 350 High St., 8 p.m.

**TUESDAY, May 4**  
Organ concert by Albert Bolliger of Switzerland. Sacred Heart Cathedral, 8:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, May 5**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**THURSDAY, May 6**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**FRIDAY, May 7**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SATURDAY, May 8**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SUNDAY, May 9**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**MONDAY, May 10**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**TUESDAY, May 11**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, May 12**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**THURSDAY, May 13**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**FRIDAY, May 14**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SATURDAY, May 15**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SUNDAY, May 16**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**MONDAY, May 17**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**TUESDAY, May 18**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, May 19**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**THURSDAY, May 20**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**FRIDAY, May 21**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SATURDAY, May 22**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SUNDAY, May 23**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**MONDAY, May 24**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, May 5**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

**SUNDAY, May 9**  
Mother's Day.

**MONDAY, May 10**  
Last day to register to vote for June 8 primary election.  
Basketball rules clinic opens at John F. Kennedy Center (all week).

**THURSDAY, May 13**  
Essex County Board of Freeholders meeting, Hall of Records, noon.

**SATURDAY, May 15**  
"Happy Birthday, America." Children's songs and dances by Happy Times Players. Newark Public Library, 2 p.m.

**TUESDAY, May 18**  
Big Brother program begins at John F. Kennedy Recreation Center. HBCN Rights Commission meeting, City Hall, 5:30 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, May 19**  
City Council meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.  
Newark Housing Authority board meeting, 57 Sussex Ave., 1 p.m.

# ¿QUE PASA?

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegar antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMACION, 208 City Hall, Newark, N.J. 07102.

**DOMINGO, Abril 4**  
Charla sobre "Objetos Art Deco de la colección" por Yolanda Cifarelli, Museo de Newark, 2:30 p.m.

**Crispus Attucks — Desfile**  
Commemorativo en honor de Martin Luther King. Broad Street, medio día.

**Reunión de la Junta de Control de Bebidas Alcohólicas, Alcaldía, 4 p.m.**

**MIÉRCOLES, Abril 7**  
Día de identificación. Curadores identifican objetos de arte y ciencia, monedas y otros objetos. Límite de cinco por persona. Museo de Newark, 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.

**Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad, Alcaldía, 1 p.m.**  
Día Mundial de la Salud.

**JUEVES, Abril 8**  
Reunión de la Junta de Freeholders del Condado de Essex. Hall of Records, medio día.

**SABADO, Abril 10**  
Se abre Exhibición de Arte Infantil Puertorriqueño. Museo de Newark. (Hasta Mayo 2).

**Charlas sobre la vida animal en el mini-zoológico. Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.**

**Programa infantil sobre "Fábulas y Danzas del Oriente" con los Músicos Blue Peacock. Museo de Newark, 1:30 p.m.**

**DOMINGO, Abril 11**  
Domingo de Ramos. Día de Fiesta Cristiana.

**Concierto de los Elizabethan Enterprise, "Canciones del Corazón: Música que los Peregrinos no Pudieron Dejar Atrás". Museo de Newark, 3 p.m.**

**MARTES, Abril 13**  
Charla sobre "Restauración de Edificios Históricos" por Charles Tichy, cabeza de la Sección Local Histórica de N.J., Museo de Newark, 12:45 p.m.

**Martes en la ciudad: Programa para adultos mayores. Cita previa, 7:33-6385.**

**Reunión de la Junta de Ajuste de Zonas, Alcaldía, 7 p.m.**

**MIÉRCOLES, Abril 14**  
Concierto de Betty Carter y Trio. Robeson Campus Center, 350 High St. 8 p.m.

**JUEVES, Abril 15**  
Ultimo día para presentar Declaración de Renta federal (Income-Tax).

**Comienza la Pascua para los Hebreos.**  
Concierto de Conjunto de Cuerdas, Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.

**VIERNES, Abril 16**  
Viernes Santo. Día de Fiesta Cristiana. Las escuelas cierran para vacaciones de Pascua.

**LUNES, Abril 19**  
Programa Escolar de Día de Fiesta: demostración de computadoras, 12:30 p.m.; espectáculo en el planetarium, 1:30 p.m.; talleres sobre minerales, 2 p.m.; demostración de electricidad, 3 p.m.

**Tercer Torneo Anual de Basketball**  
auspiciado por el Alcalde de Newark. Centro de Recreos John F. Kennedy, 211 West Kinney St. (hasta el Viernes, Abril 23).

**MARTES, Abril 20**  
Audencia de la Junta de Control de Rentas. Alcaldía — 7 p.m.

**Programa Escolar de Día de Fiesta.**  
Museo de Newark, 12:30 a 3:30 p.m.

**Reunión de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos. Alcaldía, 5:30 p.m.**

**MIÉRCOLES, Abril 21**  
Día del Festival de Primavera del Museo Jr. de Newark (edades 7 a 18 años) De 1:30 a 4 p.m.

**Reunión del Concilio de la ciudad, Alcaldía, 8 p.m.**

**Reunión de la Junta de Autoridad de Hogares de Newark, 57 Sussex Ave. 1 p.m.**

**JUEVES, Abril 22**  
Festival del Museo Junior de Newark, 1:30 a 4:30 p.m.

**"El Pulso de la Gente: Nueva Jersey 1763-1789"**  
Se abre Exhibición del Bicentenario. Sociedad Histórica de N.J., 230 Broadway (hasta Julio 3).

**Reunión de la Junta de Freeholders del Condado de Essex, Hall of Records, medio día.**

**SABADO, Abril 24**  
Charla acerca de Animales del Mini-zoológico; 12:30 p.m.; Programa Filmmico infantil: "El Perrito Perdido" y "Tikki Tikki Tempo", 1:30 p.m. Museo de Newark.

**MARTES, Abril 27**  
Reunión de la Junta de Educación. Escuela McKinley, 1 Colonnade Place, 8 p.m.

**"Martes en la Ciudad"**  
programa para adultos mayores. Museo de Newark — 2 a 4 p.m.

**Reunión de la Junta de Ajuste de Zonas, Alcaldía — 7 p.m.**

**JUEVES, Abril 29**  
Se abre exhibición sobre "Haciendo Cine en Nueva Jersey", Museo de Newark. (hasta Enero 1977).

**MIÉRCOLES, Mayo 5**  
Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad. Alcaldía, 1 p.m.

**LUNES, Mayo 10**  
Ultimo día de inscripción para votar en las Elecciones Primarias del 8 de Junio.

**Se abre clínica sobre reglas de Basketball en el Centro John F. Kennedy (toda la semana).**

INFORMATION  
208 City Hall  
Newark, N.J. 07102

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